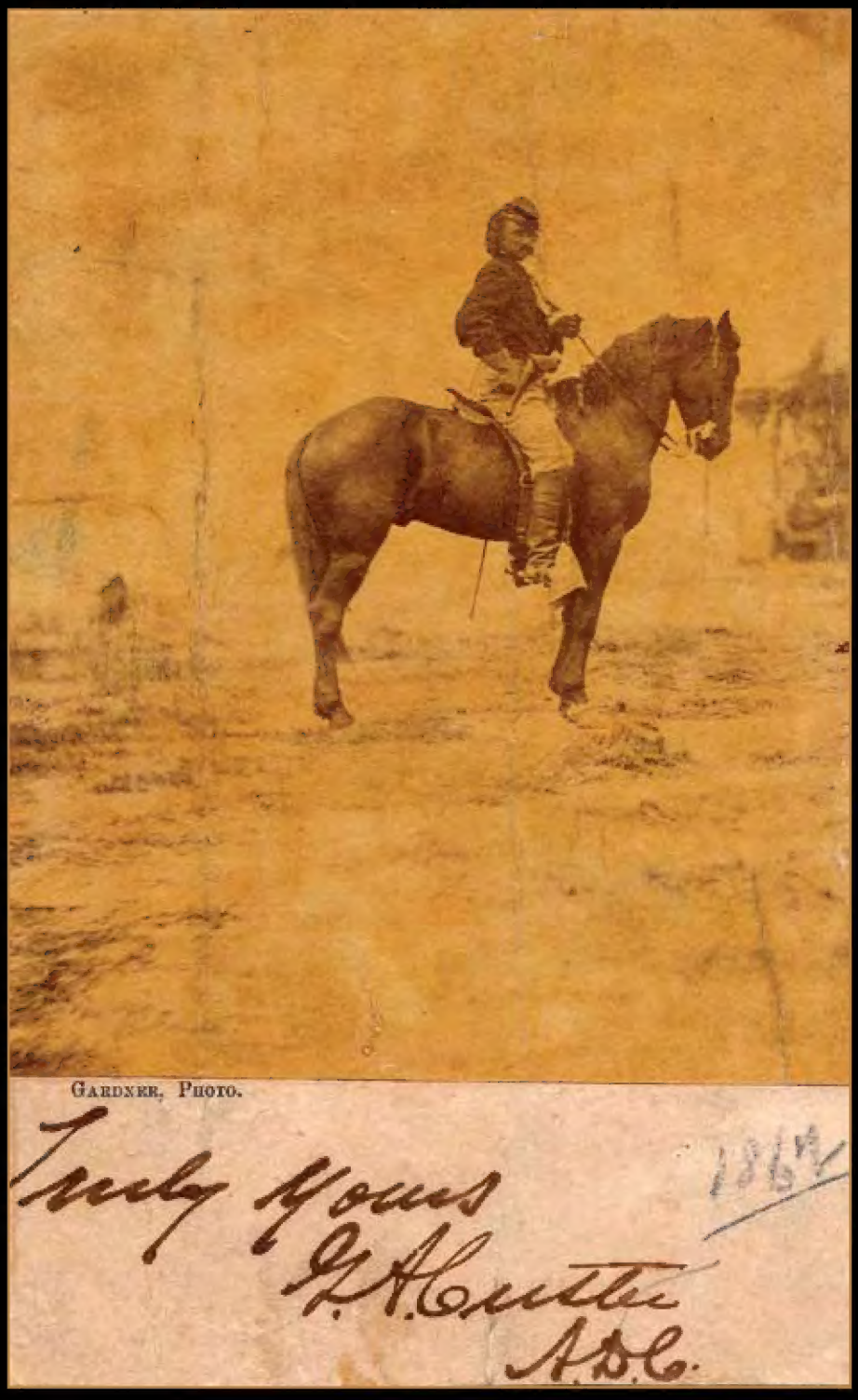
PROFILES IN HISTORY

Autograph Catalog 43

Item 39

Autograph Catalog 43- Autumn 2006



Item 20

Civil War-date Cabinet Photograph Signed by George A. Custer

Location

Our office is located at:
110 N. Doheny Dr.,
Beverly Hills, California 90211.
Office hours are 8am to 5pm PST *(Monday - Friday)*; office visits by appointment only please.

Profiles in History is the nation's leading dealer in guaranteed-authentic original historical autographs. Founded in 1986, we are the foremost dealers of original autographs, letters, documents, vintage signed photographs and manuscripts in the world.

The materials presented in this catalog represent only a small percentage of our extensive inventory. We offer a large selection of framed and unframed original historical autographs representing all areas of collecting. Collectors who are interested in a particular individual or an area of collecting should notify us of their interests. We maintain a ***"want card"*** system and are always pleased to inform you of our new material which meets your collecting interests.

Autographs Wanted

Profiles in History actively purchases autographed material in all fields. If you own a small number of autograph items, or a complete collection which you no longer wish to own, we would like the opportunity to make you an offer.

Guarantee of Authenticity

The authenticity of all material sold by Profiles in History is guaranteed for full refund of purchase price to the original purchaser, subject to PIH terms and conditions.

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Profiles in History

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Descriptive Abbreviations

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

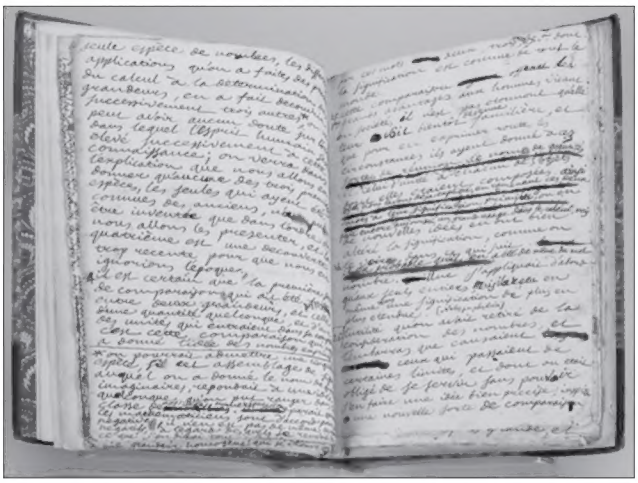
Size Abbreviations (Approximate)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

Editor's Note:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.



With his trademark curiosity and childlike enthusiasm, physicist André Ampère presents the handwritten manuscript of his textbook, "Theory of Elementary Calculus"

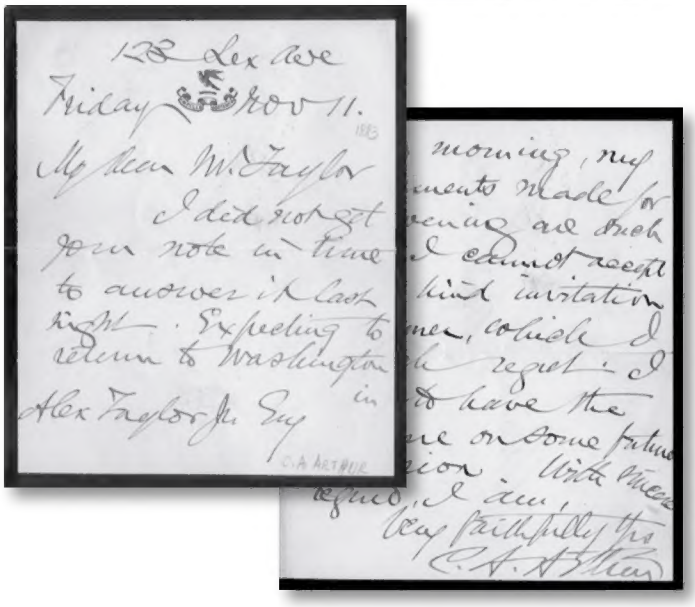
1. AMPÈRE, ANDRÉ MARIE. 1775-1836. French physicist and mathematician. **Rare and Important Handwritten Manuscript**, in French, Forty pages [plus some blank leaves], Legal Folio, entitled "*Theorie du calcul elementaire*" [Theory of Elementary Arithmetic], no date.

Ampère pens a rough draft of his manuscript, containing many scribbles, crossouts, textual corrections, etc. The table of contents for the manuscript is found at the end of the bound volume, in which Ampère provides a "*table de l'introduction*", listing his points. The highlight of the piece, though, is Ampère's enthusiastic and passionate introduction to the work:

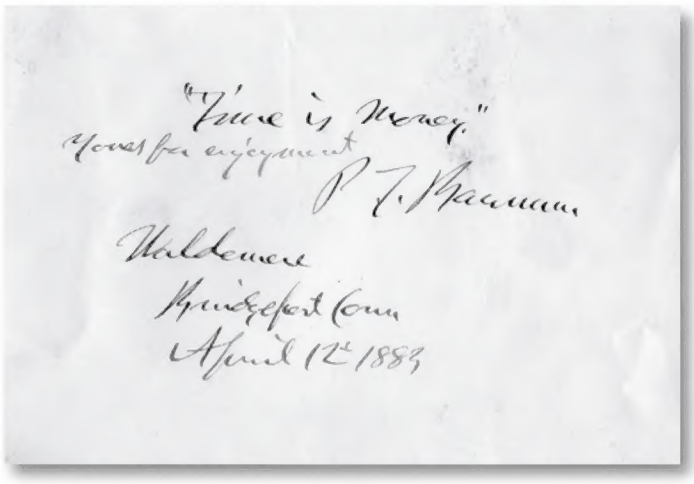
> "*Arithmetic considered from the most general point of view is the totality of all the operations that we can carry out on numbers. The simplest of these operations require but a moment of reflection, and become more or less familiar to all men who live in society. But our intelligence would be inadequate to the combinations that they would require as soon as they become more complicated, without the fortunate invention of signs that we use to write all of our thoughts relating to numbers...we have become able, by the aid of these signs and of a few simple and easily remembered rules, to assure ourselves of the correctness of these operations without being obliged to tire our minds and memories with the chain of reasoning that would otherwise have been necessary for us to reach the same goal. It is the continual use that we make of these signs in our operations on numbers that has inspired us more particularly to give the name of `arithmetic' to the ingenious art of which we have just given a brief notion, and all the resources of which art this work is intended to develop...*"

Ampère then discusses the concepts of "magnitude" and its synonym, "quantity", and sums up the work in a well-written synopsis (interested collectors please call for a more thorough transcription).

Much more in this fascinating elementary mathematics primer penned entirely by the famous French physicist and mathematician. Ampère is probably best known for his discoveries in the fields of magnetism and electricity and formulating Ampère's law, the basis of the study of electrodynamics. The ampere, or unit of intensity of an electrical current, is named after him. The bound journal shows signs of wear, particularly on the edges of its leaves; otherwise, in fine condition. (#19866) **$19,500.00**



2. ARTHUR, CHESTER A. 1830-1886. 21st President of the U.S. (1881-1885). **Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed as President**, Two pages, Octavo, dated November 11, 1883, on black-bordered mourning stationary. [Nearly four years prior, Arthur's wife Nell had passed away after contracting pneumonia; Arthur had been away on business, and was not able to return in time to see his wife conscious before her death. He remained stricken with grief for the rest of his life, and during his tenure in the White House, had fresh flowers placed before her portrait daily.] Written to Alex Taylor Jr. Arthur writes (in full): *"My Dear Mr. Taylor, I did not get your note in time to answer it last night. Expecting to return to Washington in the morning, my engagements made for this evening are such that I cannot accept your kind invitation to dinner, which I much regret. I hope to have the pleasure on some future occasion. With sincere regard, I am, Very faithfully yours, C.A. Arthur"*. In fine condition. (#23816) **$1,500.00**



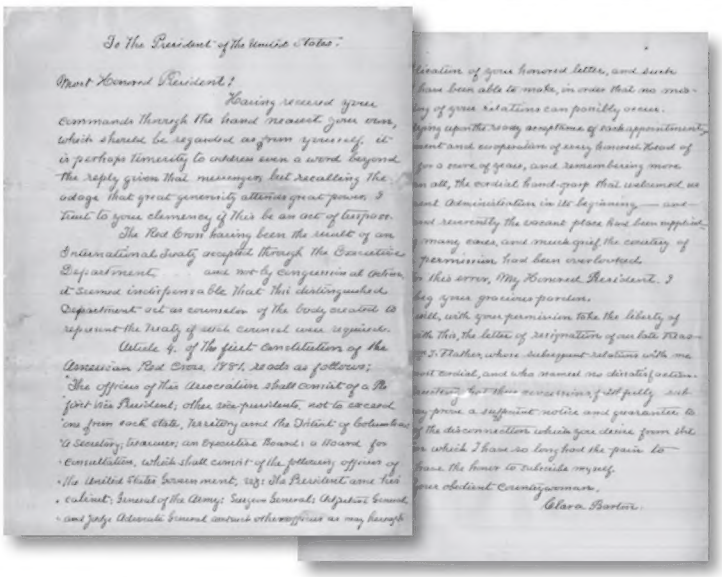
"Time is Money"

3. BARNUM, P.T. 1810-1891. American showman. Best known for "The Greatest Show on Earth", opened in Brooklyn in 1871, and his Barnum & Bailey Circus, established in 1881 with James A. Bailey (1847-1906). **Wonderful Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a 5 ½ in. x 4 in. leaf of heavy-stock paper. Barnum writes in black fountain ink, *"Time is Money"*, and adds just beneath *"yours for enjoyment, P.T. Barnum. Waldemere, Bridgeport Conn, April 12th, 1883"*. Mounting remnants on verso; otherwise in fine condition. (#24499) **$1,500.00**

Facing mounting criticism of her leadership, Clara Barton makes an eloquent appeal to Pres. Theodore Roosevelt to throw his support behind the American Red Cross

"For twenty years this Red Cross work, so small at first – a mere spark – has grown up under our hands until its welcome blaze lighted the footsteps of relief for an entire and direful content of nations, and of which none better than your own honored self know the hardships, or the needs, or can better judge if this body of relief were aggressive in its conduct, imperious or injured in its demands, or if its president assumed unwanted or unauthorized power, or manifested love of distinction, pride of place, or greed of spoils…"

4. Barton, Clara. 1821-1912. "The Angel of the Battlefield". Founder of the American Red Cross. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, no date [c. 1902], addressed *"To The President of the United States"* – **Theodore Roosevelt**, who had recently expressed a desire to distance himself from the Red Cross. Barton neatly pens (in part):



"To The President of the United States.

Most Honored President:

Having received your commands through the hand nearest your own, which should be regarded as from yourself, it is perhaps temerity to address even a word beyond the reply given that messenger; but recalling the adage that great generosity attends great power, I trust to your clemency if this be an act of trespass.

The Red Cross having been the result of an International Treaty accepted through the Executive Department, and not by congressional action, it seemed indispensable that this distinguished department act as counselor of the body created to represent the treaty if such counsel were required.

…Every administration has been duly and personally consulted, and cordial cooperation assured. The existing administration, through its great souled, genial head perhaps [is] *the most warmly of all, for both had the greater need of each.*

Mr. Cleavland [sic], *our only surviving past President will not have forgotten the cordial relations never interrupted.*

…I recite these facts to you Mr. President as an earnest that neither was usurpation practiced nor discourtesy intended in the late needed changes of the articles of the organization.

For twenty years this Red Cross work, so small at first; - a mere spark, - has grown up under our hands until its welcome blaze lighted the footsteps of relief for an entire and direful content of nations, and of which none better than your own honored self know the hardships, or the needs: or can better judge if this body of relief were aggressive in its conduct, imperious or injured in its demands, or if its president assumed unwanted or unauthorized power, or manifested love of distinction, pride of place, or greed of spoils.

Great trials test characters. The fundamental principle of good citizenship is willing acquiescence. The foundation on which all good government rests is faithful conformity to its laws. All of these great principles are expressed in unquestioned obedience to its rules.

Thus Mr. President, if in the continuing of your honored name and that of your cabinet in our administration of the Red Cross under its treaty, I have committed an error so grave as to merit a personal reprimand, and be required to make an open denial before the world of the privileges I have assumed, the powers I have usurped, the disrespect shown the honored heads of the nation and my unavoidable and deep humiliation there at, I shall prove my good citizenship by exact, and willing conformity with, and obedience to the command, by the publication of your honored letter, and such replies as I have been able to make, in order that no misunderstanding of your relations can possibly occur.

Relying upon the ready acceptance of each appointment, the endorsement and cooperation of every honored head of our nation for a score of years, and remembering more tenderly than all, the cordial hand-grasp that welcomed us into the present administration in its beginning – and – so silently and reverently the vacant place had been supplied that among many cares, and much grief, the courtesy of your high permission had been overlooked.

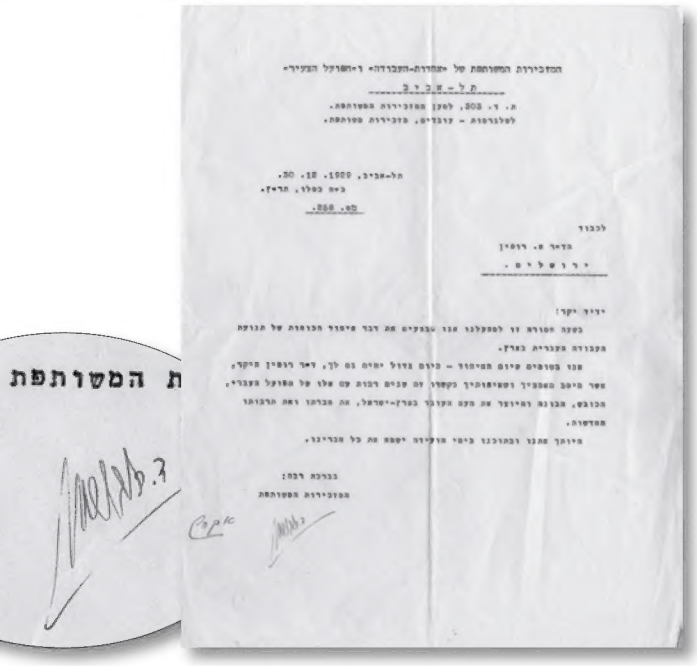
For this error, my honored President I earnestly beg your gracious pardon. …Trusting that these concessions, fully submitted, may prove a sufficient notice and guarantee to the public, of the disconnection which you desire from the organization which I have so long had the pain to conduct, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient Countrywoman,

Clara Barton"

During the Spanish-American War, members of the Red Cross began to express concerns about the organization's efforts to cope with the mounting needs of a growing nation. In 1900, Congress granted a charter to address concerns over the way the organization – and in particular, Clara Barton – managed the operation. Accused of sloppy and incomplete financial record-keeping was sloppy and incomplete, the charter attempted to insure more systematic governance and greater fiscal responsibility. However, in the view of a growing number of people, some of whom had been staunch Barton supporters in the past, more radical steps needed to be taken. Led by Mabel T. Boardman (a member of the Red Cross since 1900 and a powerful force within it for the next 44 years), a group was organized, dubbed the "remonstrants," that openly opposed Barton. They took their concerns to President Roosevelt and to Congress. Barton and her remaining followers put up a strong fight – at one point expelling remonstrants from the organization and later declaring Barton "president for life" – but in the end, the opposition prevailed. Faced with a congressional investigation, Barton resigned from the Red Cross on May 14, 1904, at the age of 83. The founder of the Red Cross had been forced out by the very organization she had created. Barton was particularly hurt by what she felt was Roosevelt's indifference to her plight. She later wrote, "The government I thought I loved and loyally tried to serve has shut every door in my face."

A fantastic letter from Barton to President Roosevelt, written during a tumultuous time in the history of the Red Cross. Archival repair to some fold separations and minor paper loss; otherwise, in fine condition with dark, legible text and an excellent signature. (#24963) **$9,500.00**



During the Chanukah holiday in 1929, David Ben-Gurion works tirelessly to make the state of Israel a reality

"We are sure that the day of unification will also be a great day for you, dear Dr. Ruppin, as the best of your efforts and hopes have been tied these many years with those of the Hebrew worker, who is conquering and building, and creating the Working Nation in Eretz Israel, and its new society and its culture…"

5. Ben-Gurion, David. 1886-1973. Israeli political leader. **Early and Important Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, written from Tel Aviv on December 30, 1929 – the first day of Chanukah. Written to Dr. A. Ruppin in Jerusalem. Ben-Gurion pens (in full):

"Dear Friend!

In these serious times for our endeavors, we are carrying out the unification of the forces of the Hebrew labor movement in Aretz [Eretz Israel].

We are sure that the day of unification will also be a great day for you, dear Dr. Ruppin, as the best of your efforts and hopes have been tied these many years with those of the Hebrew worker, who is conquering and building, and creating the Working Nation in Eretz Israel, and its new society and its culture.

Your being with us and among us during the convention will bring joy to all our members.

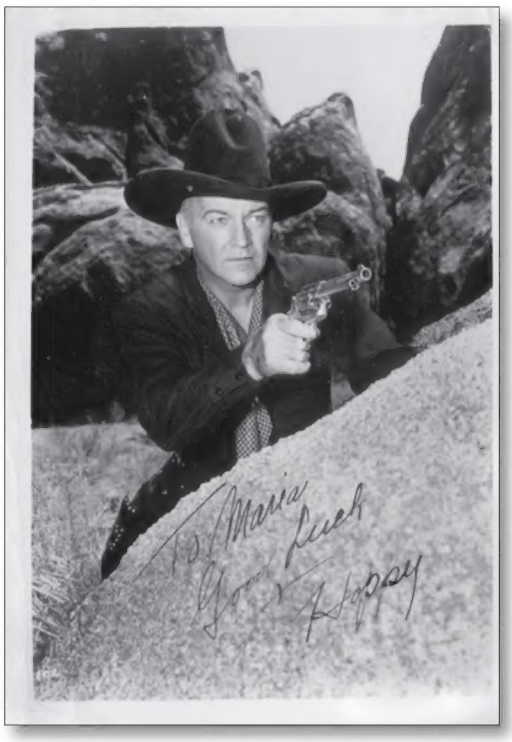
With many blessings, the Joint Secretariat

D. Ben-Gurion
E. Kaplan"

Under Ben-Gurion's leadership Mapai, the Hebrew worker's party, became the leading political force in Israel, and was the driving force behind the struggle for independence.

Exceptional content from Ben-Gurion, nearly 20 years before Israel won its independence. In fine condition. (#25022) **$2,950.00**

6. Belushi, John. 1949-1982. American comedian and film actor. **Signed Publicity Photograph from *Animal House***, 8 in. x 10 in, color, featuring Belushi in character as "John 'Bluto' Blutarsky" from the film. Inscribed in black ink on the image, *"Paula – Love John Belushi, '81"*. In fine condition. (#) **$950.00**



7. Boyd, William "Hopalong Cassidy". 1895-1972. American film cowboy. **Superb Signed Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 in., black and white, of Hopalong in black cowboy attire and aiming his six-shooter from behind a large rock. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"To Maria, Good Luck, Hoppy"*. In fine condition. Signed photographs of Boyd in character are very desirable. (#) **$295.00**

Edgar Rice Burroughs thanks film director W.S. Van Dyke for his faithful rendition of *Tarzan, the Ape Man* for the silver screen!

"This is a real Tarzan picture. It breathes the grim mystery of the jungle; the endless, relentless strife for survival; the virility, the cruelty, and the grandeur of Nature in the raw"

"Mr. Weismuller [sic] *makes a great Tarzan. He has youth, a marvelous physique, and a magnetic personality…"*

8. Burroughs, Edgar Rice. 1875-1950. American author. **Superb Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery, dated February 19, 1932 from Tarzana, Calif. Written to W.S. Van Dyke of MGM in Culver City. Van Dyke's thrilling film rendition of *Tarzan* was released over a month after the date of this letter (March 25, 1932), so it's most probable that Burroughs wrote this letter to him after seeing an advance screening of the film. The author writes (in full):

"My dear Mr. Van Dyke:

When I was told that you had been selected to direct Tarzan, the Ape Man for M-G-M I was naturally delighted, and now that I have seen the picture I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid job you have done.

This is a real Tarzan picture. It breathes the grim mystery of the jungle; the endless, relentless strife for survival; the virility, the cruelty, and the grandeur of Nature in the raw.

Mr. Weismuller [sic] *makes a great Tarzan. He has youth, a marvelous physique, and a magnetic personality.*

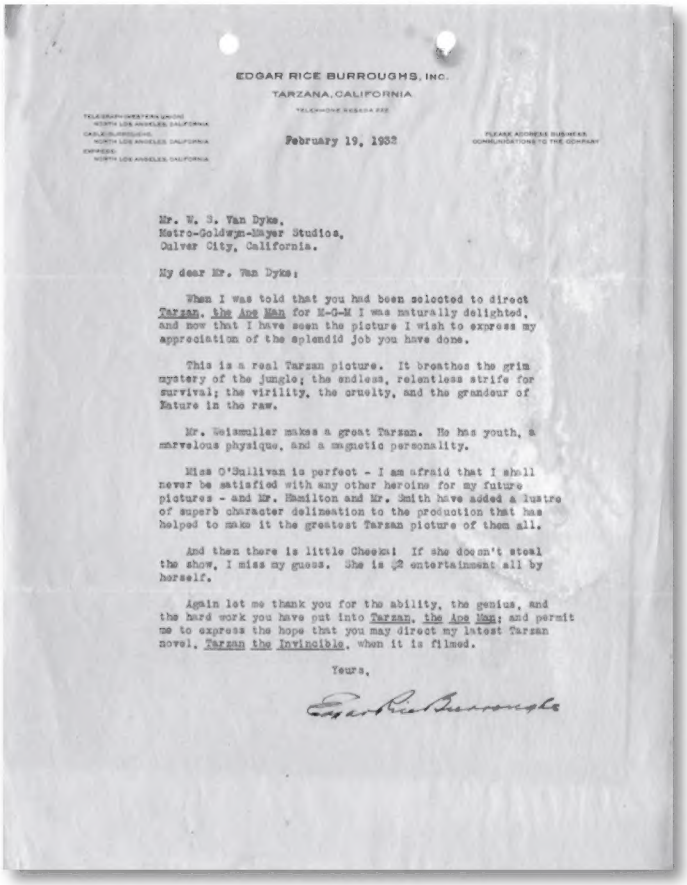
Miss O'Sullivan is perfect – I am afraid that I shall never be satisfied with any other heroine for my future pictures – and Mr. [Neil] *Hamilton and Mr.* [C. Aubrey] *Smith have added a lustre of superb character delineation to the production that has helped to make it the greatest Tarzan picture of them all.*

And then there is little Cheeka! If she doesn't steal the show, I miss my guess. She is a $2 entertainment all by herself.

Again let me thank you for the ability, the genius, and the hard work you have put into Tarzan, the Ape Man; and permit me to express the hope that you may direct my latest Tarzan novel, Tarzan the Invincible, when it is filmed.

Yours,

Edgar Rice Burroughs"



EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS, INC.
TARZANA, CALIFORNIA

February 19, 1932

Mr. W. S. Van Dyke,
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios,
Culver City, California.

My dear Mr. Van Dyke:

When I was told that you had been selected to direct Tarzan, the Ape Man for M-G-M I was naturally delighted, and now that I have seen the picture I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid job you have done.

This is a real Tarzan picture. It breathes the grim mystery of the jungle; the endless, relentless strife for survival; the virility, the cruelty, and the grandeur of Nature in the raw.

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Again let me thank you for the ability, the genius, and the hard work you have put into Tarzan, the Ape Man; and permit me to express the hope that you may direct my latest Tarzan novel, Tarzan the Invincible, when it is filmed.

Yours,

Edgar Rice Burroughs

The Johnny Weissmuller series of *Tarzan* pictures ran for sixteen years, through two studios, an adopted son and two Janes. Widely recognized as the best Tarzan in film history, Weissmuller was blessed with a wonderfully expressive face and an air of primitive moral authority. Though his character was, by design, an "ape-man", Weissmuller was always touchingly human. His long-time companion, Maureen O'Sullivan was a perfect casting, as Burroughs here affirms. Small and lovely, she contrasted perfectly with Weissmuller, maintaining her dignity and composure even in the most dire of circumstances. She knew that Tarzan would always come to the rescue; that lions, apes and treasure hunters were no match for him, and yet she never took him for granted. In their heyday, Tarzan and Jane rivaled Fred and Ginger and Nick and Nora Charles as one of the premiere couples of Hollywood's golden age.

Though Burroughs here expresses his desire that Van Dyke make the next *Tarzan* film, it was Cedric Gibbons who directed the sequel, *Tarzan and His Mate.* O'Sullivan later left the series when it was dropped by MGM and picked up by RKO.

Light stains along the right edge, not affecting the signature, and two original binder holes at the head; otherwise, in fine condition. It's hard to imagine a better letter from Burroughs regarding his most famous character! (#) **$9,500.00**

Polar explorer Richard Evelyn Byrd

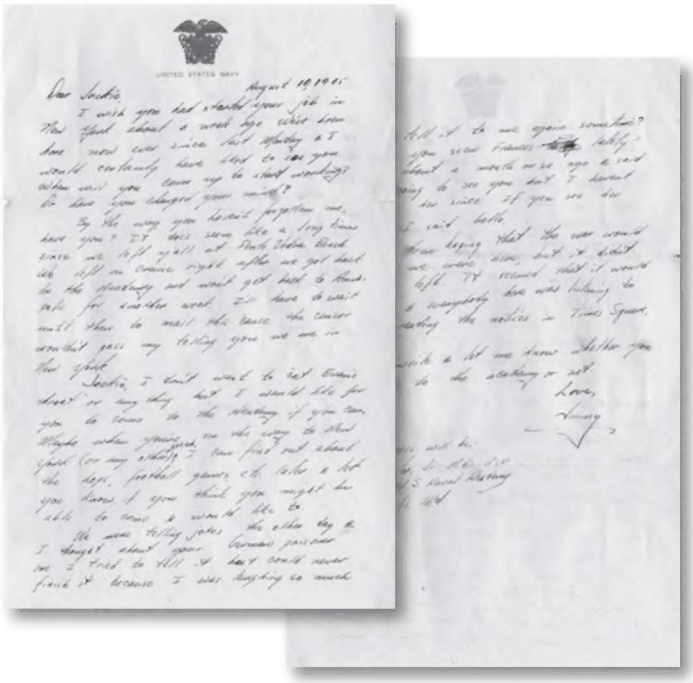
Lon Chaney, Jr. as "The Wolf Man"

9. Byrd, Richard Evelyn. 1888-1957. American Polar explorer. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 7 in. x 9 in., black and white, a head and shoulders image of Byrd wearing an arctic fur overcoat, gazing confidently into the camera. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To Earl G. Reed with cordial regards, R.E. Byrd"*. A notation on the verso lists the recipient, Earl Reed, as a boatswain in the U.S. Navy, and that this autograph was acquired circa 1931, most likely after his historic first flight over the South Pole. Minor chips at the upper edge; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24960) **$1,250.00**

11. Chaney Jr., Lon. 1906-1973. American film actor. **Rare Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, featuring Chaney in costume as "The Wolf Man" from the 1948 film *Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein*, co-starring Bela Lugosi, Glenn Strange, and of course, Bud Abbott and Lou Costello. Inscribed on the image in black, ink, *"Hi Gary – Lon Chaney"*. Minor surface creasing to the edges, and mounting remnants on the verso; otherwise, in fine condition. Verso bears a studio ink stamp with title, still number, and studio, as well as photographer Joe R. Mass' professional credit. (#) **$1,950.00**

"We have confidence in the Cuban peasantry"

10. Castro, Fidel. b. 1927. Cuban politician and dictator. **Historic Signed Photograph** with an **Exceptional Handwritten Political Quotation.** This fantastic sepia-tone image of Castro, dressed in campesino clothing with straw hat and ever-present cigar, measures 8 in. x 5 in. The Cuban leader has penned the following inscription in Spanish on the image, *"Confiamos en el campesinado Cubano.* [We have confidence in the Cuban peasantry] *Fidel Castro, Remedio, 1962"*. A small town in the north-central province of Villa Clara, Remedios sits on the outskirts of Santa Clara, the provincial capital. The inscription regarding Cuban faith in the peasantry is especially significant, as the Cuban sugar economy, which relied heavily on the work of peasants, was largely based in and around Santa Clara. The province of Villa Clara is also one of the areas in which Castro allowed Soviet missiles to be based. The very same year this photograph was signed, the Cuban Missile crises exploded on the international stage, pitting Castro and the Soviets against President John F. Kennedy. Remedios was one of the villages in which intermediate range ballistic missiles were deployed, and an image of the Remedios site was featured in Adlai Stevenson's historic address to the UN Security Council on October 23, 1962. A great signed photograph with an important and timely historical association. In fine condition. (#23858) **$2,950.00**



Days after the first atomic bombs are dropped on Japan, young Navy Midshipman Jimmy Carter pens a letter to his sweetheart and eagerly awaits war's end

"We've been hoping that the war would end while we were here, but it didn't. We've just left. It seemed that it would yesterday & everybody here was listening to radios & reading the notices of Times Square, etc."

12. Carter, Jimmy. b. 1924. 39th President of the U.S. (1977-1981). **Rare Autograph Letter Signed Twice** as *"Jimmy"* and *"J.E. Carter, Jr. Mids USN"* [in the text], Two pages, Quarto, on *"United States Navy"* embossed letterhead stationery, [en route to Annapolis from Florida], August 10, 1945. Written to his sweetheart, Miss Jacquelyn Reid of Georgia, most likely a former classmate of his at Georgia Southwestern College in Americus. Not only is his letter dated just days following the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 6 & 9, resp.), but it comes during a crucial year in Carter's personal life, as well. The following July, he would marry Rosalynn, the future First Lady. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope with postmarked date of August 17, 1945. Carter pens (in part):

"Dear Jackie,

I wish you had started your job in New York about a week ago. We've been here now ever since last Monday & I would certainly have liked to see you. When will you come up to start working? Or have you changed your mind?

By the way, you haven't forgotten me, have you? It does seem like a long time since we left y'all at Ponte Vedra Beach. We left on cruise right after we got back to the Academy and won't get back to Annapolis for another week. I'll have to wait until then to mail this 'cause the censor wouldn't pass my telling you we are in New York.

Jackie, I don't want to 'cut Evan's throat' or any thing but I would like for you to come to the Academy if you can. Maybe when you're on the way to New York (or any other) weekend . I can find out about the hogs, football games, etc. later & let you know, if you think you might be able to come & would like to.

…We've been hoping that the war would end while we were here, but it didn't. We've just left. It seemed that it would yesterday & everybody here was listening to radios & reading the notices of Times Square, etc…

Love,

Jimmy

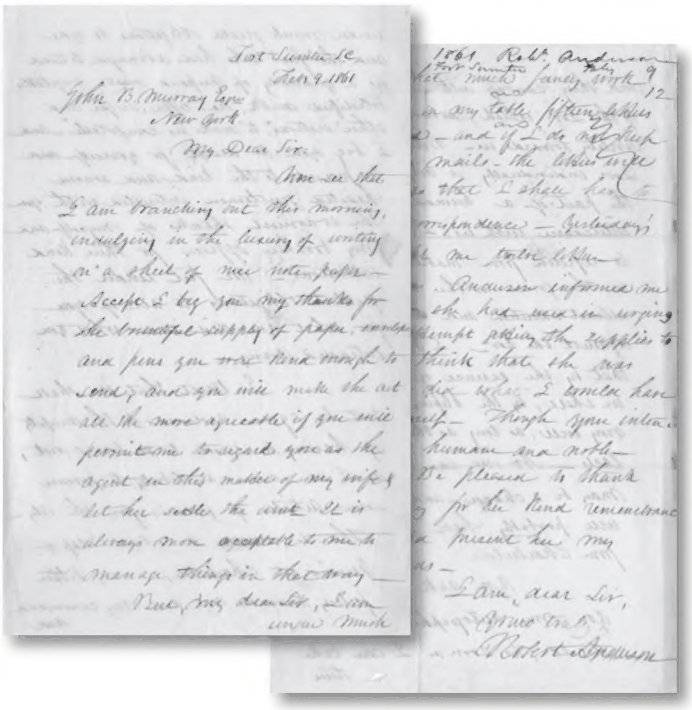
P.S. My address will be -

J.E. Carter, Jr. Mids USN
2211 U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, Md."

A great letter from a momentous period in the life of this future President. Following this cruise, Carter returned to the Naval Academy for his final year. He continued to see Miss Reid well into the fall of 1945, until he changed his romantic focus to 18-year-old Rosalynn Smith, whom he knew through his sister Ruth and in whom he had showed interest earlier that summer. Carter and Rosalynn were married less than one year later (July 7, 1946), shortly after his graduation from the Academy.

Extant letters of Carter from this time period are very scarce. Minor staining; otherwise, in fine condition. (#21691) **$4,950.00**

13. Chaplin, Charles. 1889-1977. British actor, director and producer. **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 in., black and white, featuring the youthful filmmaker wearing a tuxedo and casting a glance slightly to the left of the camera. Signed with sentiment in the lower margin, *"Faithfully, Chas Chaplin"*. In fine condition. (#) **$950.00**



Writing from within the walls of Fort Sumter during the early months of 1861, Maj. Robert Anderson soon expects to have some *"exciting news from Charleston"*

"There is, among a certain class of persons in Charleston, a very bitter feeling towards me and my command… I think, though, that by the exercise of a little discretion we shall, by the blessing of God, get along very well, as long as the present lull lasts – No one can tell when there may be a change – and then you will probably have exciting news from Charleston"

14. [Civil War]. Anderson, Robert. 1805-1871. American soldier, defender of Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil War. **Exceedingly Rare Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed** from **Fort Sumter**, Four pages, Octavo. The letter is dated February 9, 1861, and written from within the confines of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor to John B. Murray, Esq. of New York. Anderson pens (in full):

"My Dear Sir:

You see that I am branching out this morning, indulging in the luxury of writing on a sheet of nice note paper – Accept I beg you my thanks for the bountiful supply of paper, envelopes and pens you were kind enough to send, and you will make the act all the more agreeable if you will permit me to regard you as the agent in this matter of my wife & let her settle the am[oun]*t. It is always more acceptable to me to manage things in that way.*

But, my dear Sir, I am under much greater obligations to you and the 'few' who had arranged to send us a quantity of prepared meats, vegetables, solidified milk, tea, coffee, sugar and other notions, 'to make us comfortable' – and I beg you to accept for yourself and to present to the kind and warm hearted gentlemen interested with you the warmest thanks of myself and my brother officers for their kind intentions. We feel under the greatest obligations to all of you for what you did and what you intended doing.

I trust that we shall not be again reduced to the necessity of having to resort of such a low diet, as I am now at liberty to procure some articles of groceries from the City – There is, among a certain class of persons in Charleston, a very bitter feeling towards me and my command and they canvass with asperity every act of the Govt which savours of civility towards us. Believing that the Govr [Francis Perkins] *is disposed to act the part of a humane man in his intercourse with us, I make it* [a] *rule to refrain from making such demands on the grocer or the market as will attract attention and cause feeling against the Govt. I think, though, that by the exercise of a little discretion we shall, by the blessing of God, get along very well, as long as the present lull lasts – No one can tell when there may be a change – and then you will probably have exciting news from Charleston.*

You ask me to send you my autograph. I will do so, as soon as I can take time to do that much fancy work. There are now on my table fifteen letters to be answered – and if I do not keep up with my mails, the letters will accumulate so that I shall have to neglect my correspondence. Yesterday's mail brought me twelve letters.

Mrs. Anderson informed me of the reasons she had used in urging you not to attempt getting the supplies to us, and, I think that she was right. She did what I would have advised, myself – though your intentions were humane and noble.

Be pleased to thank Mrs. Murray for the kind remembrance of me, and present her my kindest regards.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

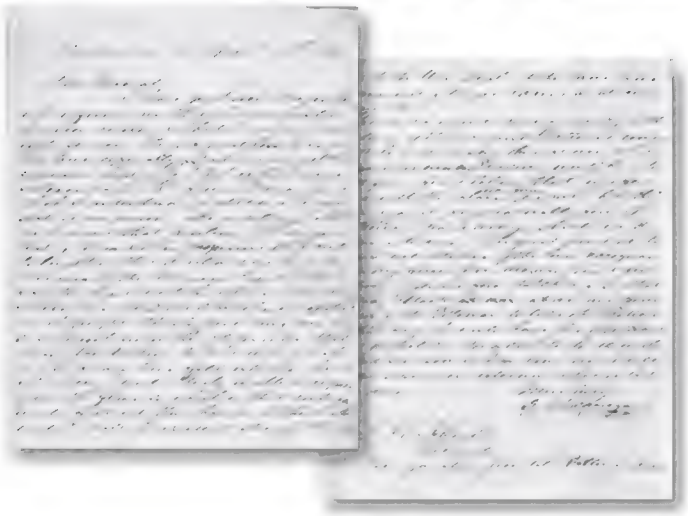
Robert Anderson"

Anderson was given command of the military garrison at Fort Moultrie in Charleston on November 16, 1860, but when South Carolina voted to secede from the Union on December 20, he became anxious about his command. Robert Hendrickson writes in Sumter, The First Day of the Civil War (Chelsea, MI: Scarborough House, 1990), "The wild, unrestrained secession celebrations that lasted up until Christmas in Charleston made him and his small band all the more aware of how dangerous their position was at the fort." Moultrie was built with inadequate walls making it indefensible from attack by land, a problem that was only enhanced by the insufficient size of the garrison. Determined not to sacrifice his men, the major planned a secret operation to evacuate to Fort Sumter. On December 26, under the cover of darkness, Anderson and his men escaped by boat to the harbor fortress.

Within a day, South Carolina militia seized Federal property around Charleston, including the abandoned Moultrie and the imposing Castle Pinckney. Anderson held firmly to Sumter, however, despite demands from Governor Pickens that he surrender. Pres. Buchanan, under pressure from the northern press, prepared to re-supply and reinforce this last remaining Federal possession in South Carolina. But when the Star of the West approached the harbor on January 10, it was turned back by an intense Confederate cannonade.

Anderson, a Kentucky native, watched helplessly while his fellow Southerners turned against the flag under which he served: "he was a man torn between his duty and his beloved South" (Hendrickson). Here, writing to a concerned benefactor and friend from New York, Anderson's trepidations were certainly justified. After a three-month standoff, Lincoln decided to press the issue by dispatching an unarmed relief flotilla to the Fort. Unable to tolerate such a visible challenge to their authority, the Confederate batteries were ordered to open fire on the Fort, launching the nation into four years of devastating civil war.

In fine condition with sharp, clear holograph text and signature. This letter is one of only four Robert Anderson handwritten letters written from Fort Sumter to have surfaced in the past thirty years, and is most likely one of only four such letters in existence. (#24947) **$12,500.00**



Encamped in Northern Virginia after the First Battle of Manassas, Confederate victors Beauregard and Johnston shore up their supply chains and move troops forward to face McClellan's "Grand Army"

15. [Civil War]. Beauregard, Pierre G.T. 1818-1893. Confederate army officer. **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed** *"G.T. Beauregard"*, Two pages, Quarto, dated November 15, 1861 from Centreville, Virginia. Written to **Joseph E. Johnston**. Beauregard pens (in full):

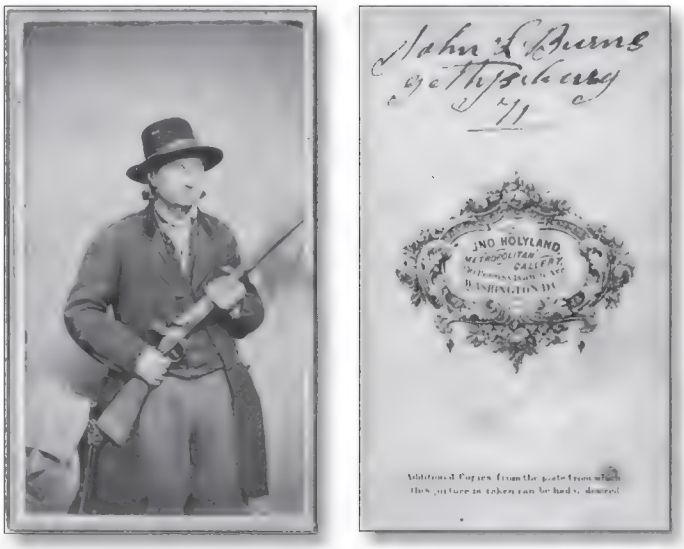
> *"Dear General,*
>
> *I have just seen Major James who informs me that his resignation has been accepted & that he is now out of the service. He is a great loss to us, at this time especially. Could we not get him appointed Supt. or Govt. Agt of the Orange & Alexandrian R.R. from Manassa*[s] *& which I understand is still in a terrible state of confusion. He is willing, he tells me, to accept that position. He suggests that if flour & other provisions that could be bought in that direction, were bro't to Manassa by the Manassa Gap R. Road a double object would be attained, the Orange & Alexandria Road would be relieved of that much freight thereby permitting corn, hay &c &c (much needed here) to pass over that Road the Northern District of Va. which might at any time fall into the hands of the Enemy would thereby be able to dispose of all the flour &c which in that contingency would fall into their hands. I think it would be well to represent strongly the above facts to the War Dept. at the same time as commanding Major James as already referred to.*
>
> *Should we enter a moving rapidly to the assistance of the Evansport Batteries, would it not be well to send there at once what Brigades (or even one Division) would have to start first? For I believe that in a few days, with the balance of our forces, we could hold this place against any reasonable force of McClellan's Grand Army, should we determine to do so. The great point is to guard well the line of the lower Occoquan from any forces from Alexandria & give a strong offensive force to Whiting, so that he may attack at once any force crossing the Potomac to take the Batteries. In that way he would have his left flank well protected. Consult G.W. Smith on the subject, & as soon as I can come over I will do so & we will determine what is best to be done.*
>
> *Yours truly,, G.T. Beauregard"*

Now encamped at Centreville, Virginia – scarcely 25 miles southwest of Washington – the Confederate victors of Bull Run spent the first part of the Fall of 1861 re-tooling and concentrating their forces in preparation for an all-out assault on the capital.

From the war's outset, it was clear that the land between Richmond, Virginia and Washington, D.C. would be hotly contested as the opposing armies sought to threaten their enemy's seat of government. Hoping to defend all possible routes of Union advance, Jefferson Davis placed armies close to Washington along the vital Manassas Railroad and at the head of the Shenandoah Valley near Harper's Ferry commanded by Beauregard and Johnston respectively. When a large Union army under the command of Gen. Irwin McDowell advanced from the northern capital towards Manassas Junction, Johnston hurriedly directed his army to aid Beauregard. The arrival of Johnston's troops on July 21, 1861 at Manassas thwarted what initially appeared to be a Union victory and sent the demoralized Yankee soldiers limping back to Washington.

Although Johnston and Beauregard worked well together during the first fall of the war, Beauregard was subsequently sent to the western theater as he had grown restless in his subordinate position. Johnston led the Confederate Army which parried the Union advance against Richmond, but the serious wound he received at the Battle of Seven Pines forced his replacement by Robert E. Lee. Johnston subsequently commanded in Georgia and the Carolinas during Sherman's operation of 1864 and 1865.

An excellent Confederate letter from early in the war, when hopes for ultimate success were at their highest. (#24002) **$4,950.00**



John Burns – the only civilian to fight at the Battle of Gettysburg

16. [Civil War]. Burns, John L. 1793-1872. Civilian combatant during the Civil War, and credited as the only Gettysburg civilian to fight in the Battle of Gettysburg. **Rare Signed Carte-de-Visite**, 2 3/8 in. x 4 in., sepia-tone, a three-quarter length image of the fearless civilian/soldier clutching his flintlock musket with both hands across his chest. Signed boldly in black ink on the verso, *"John L. Burns, Gettysburg, '71"*. A veteran of the War of 1812, Burns was a civilian living in Gettysburg at the time of the historic battle. Near the beginning of battle, he hurried to the field and fought with the 150th Pennsylvania "Bucktails" and the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry – part of the legendary "Iron Brigade" – until he was wounded and exhausted. As the only civilian to fight at Gettysburg, his autograph is exceedingly rare, and this signed CDV is especially desirable. Light soiling; otherwise, in fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#24972) **$1,500.00**

The citizens of Augusta, Kentucky, put up a heroic defense of their town when Confederate Col. Basil Duke and the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry stage a surprise raid

17. [CIVIL WAR]. CARLTON, C.W. Civil War-date merchant from Smith's Landing, near Augusta, Kentucky. **Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, dated October, 1862 from *"Smith's Landing"*. Writing to his father, Carlton discusses the recent battle for Augusta, Kentucky, a small farming town along the Ohio River, on the border between Kentucky and Ohio. Just a few days prior on September 27, 1862, Col. Basil Duke (1838-1916) and the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry captured the town as part of John Hunt Morgan's celebrated raid into Ohio – but not before the courageous citizens of this small town put up a furious fight, inflicting many casualties within the Rebel ranks. Carlton pens (in full):

"Dear Father,

Yours of Aug 29th was rec'd in due time. W are glad to find that your farm products are turning out so well, in your case it proves conclusively that the road to remuneration lies in judicious and thorough cultivation, I never was so tired of merchandising as at present, and would gladly exchange all I have for a farm. Business was never better, cash being now the rule and credit the exception. The profits on my last weeks sales was $31 38/100, this is owing in part to so many stores having closed and moved off their goods. We have been under great excitement for the past six weeks. The rebels have been in force in our immediate vicinity and it was feared they might attempt the passage of the river, as we are between two fords, either of which can be crossed by Cavalry without any difficulty. These are guarded every night, by the citizens, but not in force sufficient to prevent the enemy from crossing if they desired. Twice we have packed our goods with a view of moving to the interior, and when we retire at night we have no assurance that the morning dawn will find us in possession of our humble river home, Truly the rebels by their desperate energy have brought the war to our very doors. The most thrilling and exciting scene I ever witnessed was the battle of Augusta on the 27th of Sept., about 2 p.m. a report came flying up the road that a rebel cavalry force had crossed the lower ford, during the excitement caused by this report a messenger for the Gun boat came by at full speed, shouting as he passed, the rebels are attacking Augusta, I took my spy glass and ascended to the roof of my store where I distinctly saw the foe in force back of the town on the hills, where they had planted tow pieces of Artillery from which they were firing on to the Town. They were all mounted and their commander rode a grey horse. I found I could almost hear him giving his order as he rode from one part of the field to another. Soon a dense smoke arose from our Town it was soon in flames, and then the enemy galloped furiously down the dirt road that winds around the graveyard into the town. They dismounted at the edge of town and entered on foot where they were met with Bloody hands and hospitable graves by the home guards under Dr. Josh Bradford who had placed his men to the number of about 100, in the houses from the windows of which they poured a most unmerciful fire on their enemies. The main fight was on Mill St., the carnage was fearfully, fully 100 of the rebels were either killed or wounded, they lost about 12 officers, the loss of the Home guard was twelve and these were all killed on the street after the surrender with the exception of one man. The Stores were all plundered. Two squares of the most valuable portion of the Town was burnt. They gathered up their plunder and prisoners leaving some of their wounded and dead and left the same night for the interior. The Gunboats (three) fled ingloriously after firing about three rounds, one of which killed two rebel officer and one man, had the Gun boat officers done half their duty the enemy would experience an overwhelming defeat as it was they were badly whipped.

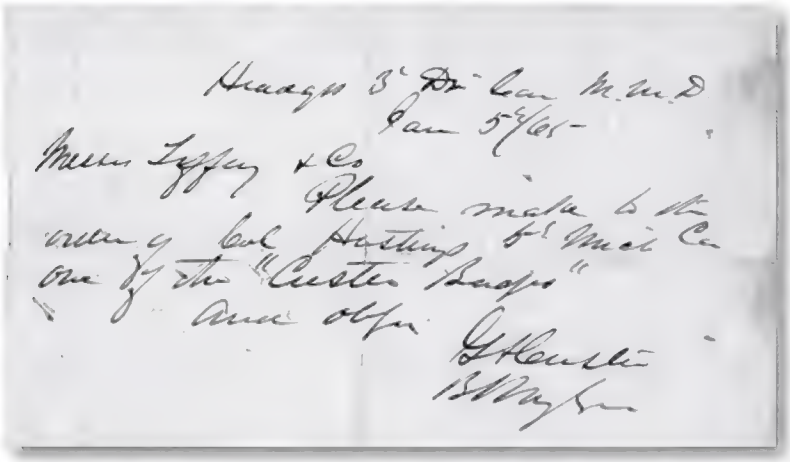
Many of the Union residents are crossing to this side for safety. Twenty crossed yesterday, small squads of rebels are scouring the hills opposite and swearing every person they meet to never take up arms against the Southern Confederacy. The Sunday following the battle not less than 2,000 flocked on the border for its protection, they came with rifles & shot guns from as far as Batavia twenty five miles distant. Why Gov. Todd does not adopt the most vigorous means to organize and arm the people along the border is to me a profound mystery. 200 rebels might cross over at any time and devastate this neighborhood and retire with but little loss. I wrote to John a few days ago. Peter's health and my own is not good at present, the children are all well. I inclose rough sketch of our house as it now is. All send love, write soon,

Yours affectionately,
C.W. Carlton"

The letter is accompanied with a skilled pencil drawing of the front façade of the house (a front elevation), the verso of which is drawn the floor plan. In fine condition. [Not illustrated]. (#24974) **$2,500.00**

Handsome Mathew Brady carte-de-visite of General Abner Doubleday, signed twice!

18. [CIVIL WAR]. DOUBLEDAY, ABNER. 1819-1893. American general. He is also credited with the invention of baseball in 1839 at Cooperstown, New York, where he became known as an organizer of team ball games. **Superb Carte-de-Visite Signed Twice**, the image approximately 2 ¼ in. x 3 in., affixed to a 2 3/8 in. x 3 3/4 in. card, printed *"Brady Washington"* — famed Civil War photographer **Mathew Brady** (1823-1896). Signed at both the lower margin and on the verso, *"A. Doubleday Maj. Genl Vol."* Trimmed corners; otherwise, in fine condition. Accompanied with a First Day Cover commemorating the Baseball Centennial in 1939. (#24190) **$2,950.00**



Headqrs 3d Div Cav M.M.D
Jan 5th/65

Messrs Tiffany & Co

Please make to the
order of Col Hastings 5th Mich Cav
one of the "Custer Badges"
and oblige
Yours
G A Custer
B Maj Gen

The "Custer Badge": An original Seventh Cavalry Regimental Corps Badge with accompanying war-date ALS from George Armstrong Custer, the "Boy-General"

19. [Civil War]. Custer, George A. 1839-1876. American army officer. **Original Sterling Silver Seventh Cavalry Regimental Badge** with accompanying **Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**. The letter is penned on a 7 1/2 in. x 4 1/2 in. leaf, and dated January 5, 1865 from *"Headqrs, 3d Div Cav."*, and written to famed jeweler Charles Tiffany of New York, who created these distinctive medals to Custer's exact specifications. The boy-general pens (in full):

"Messrs Tiffany & Co.

Please make to the order of Col Hastings one of the 'Custer Badges' and oblige G.A. Custer B. Maj Gen".

Smith H. Hastings was commissioned into Company 'M', 5th Michigan Cavalry in 1862, and was promoted through the ranks to Colonel by December 17, 1864. He was wounded in June of 1864 at Trevilian Station, VA – Custer's first "Last Stand" – where the boy-general was surrounded by Wade Hampton's Confederates and suffered over 400 casualties, with nearly half of the 5th Michigan Cavalry captured by the Rebels. A Confederate victory, it was one of the bloodiest cavalry battles of the Civil War.

Accompanied with this exceptional letter is a **Rare Original Seventh Cavalry Regimental Badge**, featuring an inverted five-point star with the numeral '7' in the center, surmounted to a modified Maltese Cross – the symbol of the Christian warrior – with *"Custer"* printed in silhouette blue ink across the center. The lower point of the cross is printed *"Tuebor"*, the motto of the state of Michigan, which means *"I Will Defend"*. Inscribed on the reverse in script is *"Fredr. Riedel, Co. C., 7th Mich Cavy"*. Custer himself can be seen wearing an identical Seventh Cavalry Badge in the May, 1865 series of portraits taken by Matthew Brady. Originally from the collection of noted Custer collector Larry Frost, this fantastic relic is in excellent condition with only slight marring of the patina from age. An amazing artifact, it represents one of the finest pieces of Seventh Cavalry history that a collector could ever hope to own. 1 in. wide x 1 1/2 in. tall. (#24079) **$29,500.00**

20. [CIVIL WAR]. CUSTER, GEORGE A. 1839-1876. American army officer. **Fantastic Civil War-date Cabinet Photograph Signed**, 4 1/4 in. x 6 7/8 in., sepia-tone. This image shows the intrepid cavalryman mounted on his horse, taken at Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's headquarters at Falmount, Virginia, during the first week of June, 1863. Boldly signed with sentiment in the lower margin, *"Truly yours, G.A. Custer, A.D.C.* [aide de camp]*"*.

This image was most certainly signed during this month (June 1863), as on the 26th he received word that he had been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, becoming the youngest general in the army. At the startlingly young age of 24, Custer was known as the "Boy General". Incidentally, the horse on which Custer is shown was shot out from beneath him just four weeks after this photograph was taken, when on July 2nd (the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg), Custer charged the Confederate cavalry at Hunterstown, Pennsylvania, losing 32 of his men in this one brief engagement (he was later cited for gallantry).

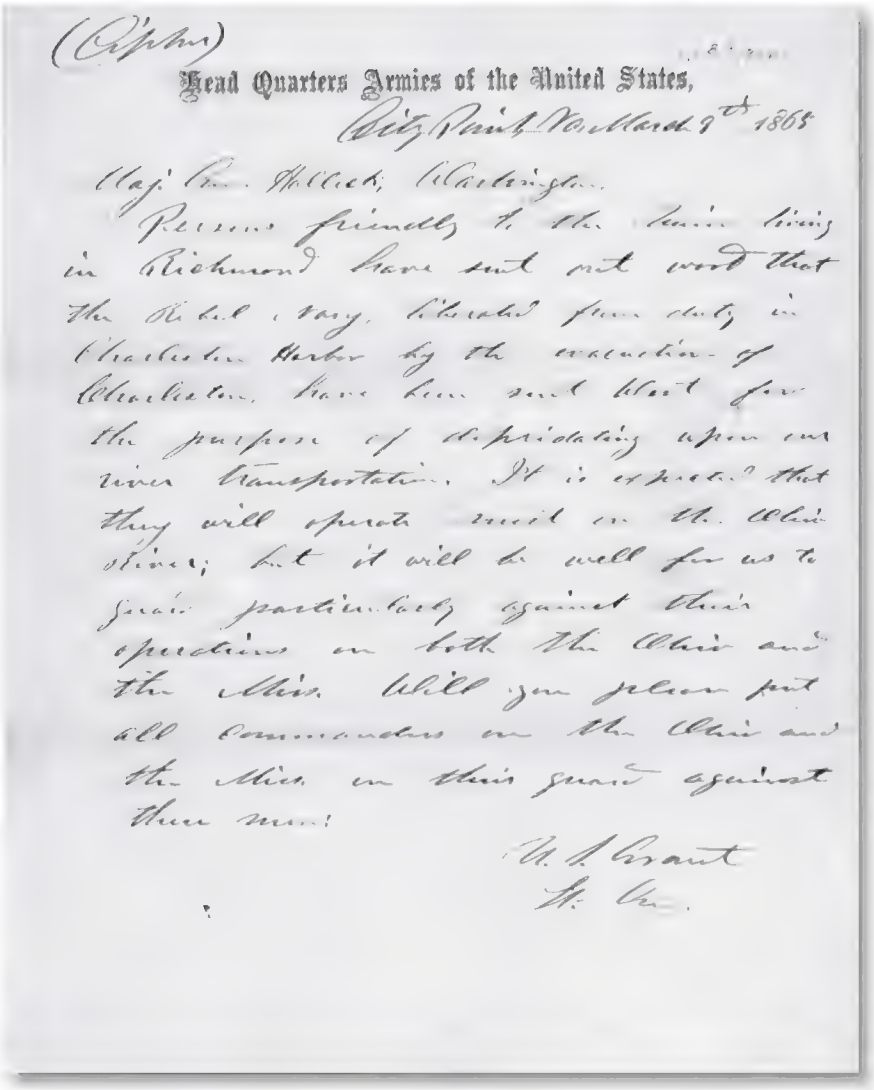
Some soiling; overall, in very good condition. Custer signed photographs are quite rare; this one, dating from perhaps the most precipitous time in his military career – on the eve of his appointment to brigadier general during his spectacular rise through the ranks – is especially desirable. (#24071) **$25,000.00**

"Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!"

21. [CIVIL WAR]. FARRAGUT, DAVID G. 1801-1870. American admiral and Civil War hero. **Signed Carte-de-Visite**, 2 ¼ in. x 3 ½ in., light sepia-tone, featuring the admiral in his full Navy dress uniform, photographed in vignette. Signed on the image at the lower right, *"D.G. Farragut, Vice Admiral"*. Trimmed corners; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24236) **$3,950.00**

Fightin' Joe Hooker

22. [CIVIL WAR]. HOOKER, JOSEPH. 1814-1879. American army officer. **Signed Carte-de-Visite**, 2 ½ in. x 4 in., sepia-tone, a striking image of the general in his dress uniform, photographed in vignette. The verso bears the imprint of photographer C.D. Frederick & Co. of New York, with additional offices in Havana and Paris. Signed on the image in black ink, *"Joseph Hooker, Maj. Genl"*. Slightly trimmed along the lower right edge of the cardstock; otherwise, in fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#24973) **$1,250.00**



(Cipher)

Head Quarters Armies of the United States,

City Point, Va. March 9th 1865

Maj. Gen. Halleck, Washington.

Persons friendly to the Union living in Richmond have sent out word that the Rebel Navy, liberated from duty in Charleston Harbor by the evacuation of Charleston, have been sent West for the purpose of depredating upon our river transportation. It is expected that they will operate most on the Ohio River; but it will be well for us to guard particularly against their operations on both the Ohio and the Miss. Will you please put all Commanders on the Ohio and the Miss. on their guard against these men?

U. S. Grant
Lt. Gen.

After the fall of Charleston in 1865, Gen. Grant is concerned that the Confederate navy, recently freed from the Federal blockade of Charleston Harbor, may head for the Ohio River to harass Union transports

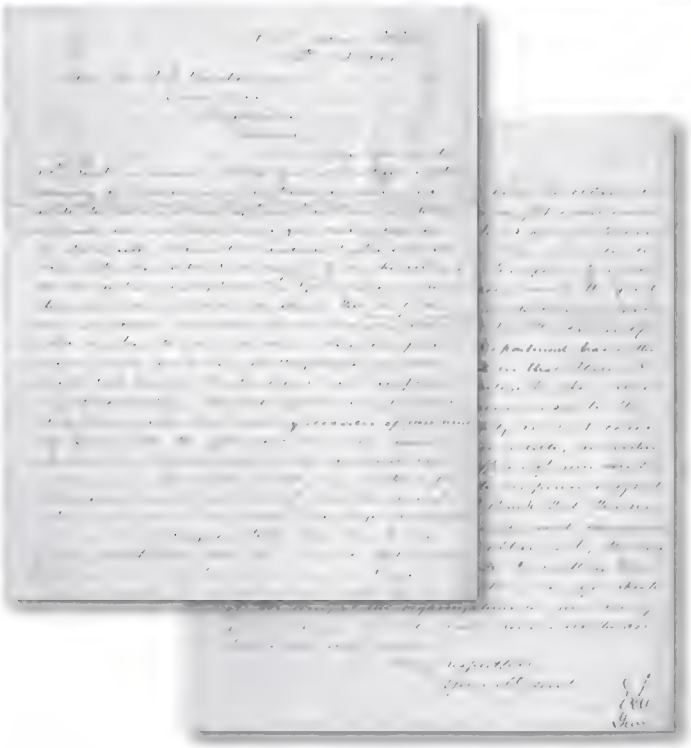
23. [Civil War]. Grant, Ulysses S. 1822-1885. 18th President of the U.S. (1869-1877). **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on *"Head Quarters Armies of the United States"* letterhead stationery, written from City Point, Virginia on March 9, 1865. Written to Gen. **Henry Halleck**, and noted *"Cipher"* at the upper left corner, indicating that it would later be encoded. Grant pens (in full):

> *"Persons friendly to the Union living in Richmond have sent out word that the Rebel Navy, liberated from duty in Charleston Harbor by the evacuation of Charleston, have been sent West for the purpose of depredating upon our river transportation. It is expected that they will operate most on the Ohio River; but it will be well for us to guard particularly against their operations on both the Ohio and the Miss. Will you please put all commanders on the Ohio and the Miss. on their guard against these men?*
>
> *U.S. Grant*
> *Lt. Gen."*

At the time this letter was written, the Confederacy was nearing its end. Two weeks prior (February 17), Charleston, proud birthplace of secession and spiritual capital, in a sense, of the whole South, was evacuated. With its Fort Sumter battered to rubble, the city had stood defiant and unconquerable for nearly four years. But as Sherman's army approached and the defenders faced the real possibility of being penned up, Gen. Hardee reluctantly and belatedly pulled his troops out. He took with him movable guns and all the supplies his troops could carry, but sacrificed the heavy guns. With Charleston's fall, something of the heart of the Confederacy departed. At 9:00 a.m. the following day, the troops of Union Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig entered the city, and it was surrendered by the mayor.

It is interesting here that Grant believes the small Confederate navy in South Carolina, which had been corralled into Charleston Harbor by the Federal blockade, was headed for the Ohio River. With the Federals in nearly complete control of the entire western river system, any Confederate cruise up the Mississippi River would be suicide.

A fantastic letter from Grant, who exactly one month later (April 9, 1865) accepted the surrender of Lee's Confederate army at Appomattox. In very fine condition. (#23891) **$12,500.00**



Despite the success of partisan ranger groups such as Mosby's Rangers, Robert E. Lee has doubts about the loyalty of "independent commands", which tend to be filled with deserters and those whose *"object is not so much to do duty as to be near their homes"*

"The subject of authorising the raising of companies in those districts not accessible to our enrolling officers, has been much considered, and we have had a good deal of experience of its effects. I have been induced by the evils attending it to request the Department to revoke all such authorizations..."

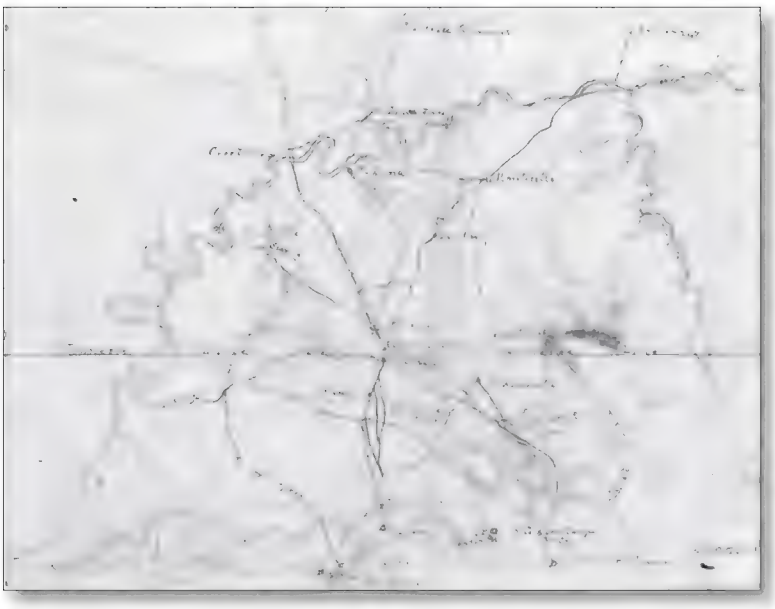
24. [Civil War]. Lee, Robert E. 1807-1870. U.S. military general. **Exceptional Civil War-date Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, *"Hd Qrs Army N Va"*, October 26, 1864. Written to *"Maj Gen J C Breckenridge, Comdg Wytheville"* - **John Cabell Breckenridge** (1821-1875), who was to serve as Secretary of War for the C.S.A. (from February 4, 1865). On May 15, 1864, at New Market, Virginia, Breckenridge won perhaps the most important small battle of the war, following it with service at Cold Harbor, Virginia (June 1-3, 1864), in Lt. General Jubal A. Early's Washington Raid (June 23-July 12, 1864), and against Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864 (August 7, 1864 - March 2, 1865). Lee writes (in full):

"General, Your letter of the 19th inst. is received. The subject of authorising the raising of companies in those districts not accessible to our enrolling officers, has been much considered, and we have had a good deal of experience of its effects. I have been induced by the evils attending it to request the Department to revoke all such authorizations, except in Ky & parts of Tenn, and to refuse to grant others. It has been found that such commands cause desertions from our regular armies to such an extent, of men from the districts where these independent commands are raised, for the purpose of getting near their homes, that the loss is not compensated by the advantage. The best regulated independent commands contain many deserters of this kind in spite of all the efforts that have been made to prevent it. My experience is that men enlisted for service in a particular locality are worthless for the general service, and not of much value for that into which they enter. Their object is not so much to do duty as to be near their homes. The qualification that you suggest, that they should be enlisted only for general service, I regard as indispensable to granting such authority, but it would be found that few men could be obtained under such terms and those who might enlist would consider that they had some kind of right to remain where the command is raised. They invariably desert or prove worthless when transferred to another locality. I cannot therefore recommend the granting of the authority to raise such commands in Virginia & Tennessee. As to Ky, the case is different somewhat, and the Department has authorized various persons to recruit in that state. I have no doubt that the privilege has been abused as you say, and I have recommended to the Secretary to revoke the authority in such cases as you will designate as unsuitable, and either to authorize you to send officers of your selection into Ky for the purpose, or to empower only such as you may recommend. I think that those men who would enlist in an independent command for general service, could be obtained by the same means for existing commands. If anything I can do will aid you to procure the men you speak of for any of the organizations in your army or elsewhere, I will gladly render all the assistance in my power. Very respectfully, Your obt servt R E Lee Gen"

The **Shenandoah Valley Campaign** of summer and autumn 1864 marked the beginning of the end of the Confederacy in Virginia. It was Union Major General Philip H. Sheridan's major victories there which brought President Lincoln his very timely successes and led to the downfall of the Confederacy. In the midst of the campaign, ultimately yet another loss for the Confederacy, Lee writes to Breckenridge, one of Sheridan's opponents in the valley, informing him that the supposed benefits of independent commands are outweighed by their accompanying disadvantages.

In early October, the Union cavalry systematically destroyed the farms, mills, crops and livestock of the residents (October 6-8, 1864). Locals, who sought to protect their homes, called the three-day period "The Burning". Confederate Lt. General **Jubal A. Early** was able to provide some resistance, first launching a drive northward down the valley threatening Washington and then masterminding a brilliant surprise attack at dawn on October 19, crushing two-thirds of the Union infantry. However, Sheridan's army rallied, counterattacking and routing the Confederates at the Battle of Cedar Creek (October 19, 1864). Sheridan's army inflicted four defeats on Early – Third Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Tom's Brook and Cedar Creek – and ultimately destroyed the granary. It was Sheridan's victories which secured the region and marked the beginning of the end of the war in Virginia. In the face of such opposition, Lee still will not authorize independent commands to prevent the Union destruction of the valley, stating: *"My experience is that men enlisted for service in a particular locality are worthless for the general service, and not of much value for that into which they enter. Their object is not so much to do duty as to be near their homes."* To Lee, the only hope for the Confederacy lay in conscription. For a short while, Lee had been hopeful that replacements from farmers who had harvested their crops would help swell the Confederate ranks, but by the end of October, at the time of this letter, he had given up that option, and considered only conscription into the army as worthwhile. But conscripts were few.

A great war-date letter which reveals Lee's great military experience and foresight as he looks ultimate defeat straight in the eye. The "R" in Lee's signature is slightly faded; overall, the letter is in fine condition with dark, legible text. (#23615) **$29,500.00**



Early in the war, Lt. John Hammond, who would later become Sherman's chief of staff, implores Lincoln to send troops to Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee to preserve the area for the Union

"I submit that this country, if not occupied or commanded by a Union force, lies open to the Rebels & continually furnishes products similar to those of the Northern States, & of which they stand most in need"

"If I may be allowed to venture an opinion, the people, with a small support from the Govt are sufficiently loyal to be entrusted with the charge of a large portion of this country…"

25. [Civil War]. [Lincoln, Abraham]. Hammond, John Henry. 1833-1890. American army officer, served as chief of staff to William T. Sherman during the Civil War. **Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated September 11, 1861 from Washington, D.C. Written to Pres. Abraham Lincoln, with an Autograph Endorsement Signed on the verso by Col. (later brevet Maj. Gen.) **Edward D. Townsend** (1817-1893), then serving as asst. adjutant general. Perhaps most importantly, the letter is accompanied with Hammond's **Highly Detailed Hand-Drawn Map** of the area as described in his thorough narrative. The young and promising officer, then a lieutenant, pens (in full):

"Sir:

In view of probably operations in Kentucky & Tennessee, I desire respectfully to call the attention of the Govt to that portion of Kentucky embraced in Boyle, Lincoln, Rockcastle, Pulaski, Cumberland, Waissno, Knox, & the adjacent counties, together with such a part of Tennessee as is embraced in a line drawn [through] *Overton or Feutriss Co. in the East, Southward & Nashville the Capital of the State.*

Somerset, county town of Pulaski Co., Ky lies directly south of Danville & Lexington Ky. It is situated on the nearly high ground to the Cumberland River at a point a few miles below Big South Ford. Past this point, annually large quantities of coal pitch, tar, lumber, rosin are conveyed to Nashville. The passage being made by means of flat boats during the high water of Octo., Dec. Jan. & Feb.

From Somerset good country roads lead along the border of the High grounds, & the River bottoms westwardly to Burkesville, Cumberland Co., on the Rover, at a point where the River can be easily commanded, thence down the River to Carthage, the nearest large town above Nashville. Eastwardly, good roads lead through London, Laurel Col. & Barbourville, Knox Co. to Cumberland Gap.

Southward a fair Road, Rough but passable, reaches into the state of Tennessee by Livingston Overton Co. through to Sparta, White Co.

The most direct route to Somerset from Lexington is to Nicholasville, by Rail, thence through Lancaster to Stanford, Lincoln Co. over a fine Turnpike & through a very rough country, Cultivation medium sized farms with few negroes, & producing abundance of Stock, Cavalry, Horses etc. Thence through Waynesburg though the Chestnut ridges & very rough country in the southern part of Lincoln, & northern part of Pulaski to Somerset. These ridges are passable, by means of an excellent Road, fit for passage of artillery & cavalry.

At Somerset the command of the upper Cumberland is obtained at once.

To the East lies Cumberland Gap – From which point the great Stock Roads diverge to the N.E. into Virginia, S.E. into N. Car. – S.W. into Tenn.

Through this gap a large portion of the Stock, for the use of the Rebel Army in Virginia, has been driven during the past Spring & Summer. And over these roads & others leading out of this portion of the Country, for years past the mules, Hogs, & stock for George S, South Carolina & Alabama have been driven.

This entire District in the two States has proven in a great measure loyal, it is in the rear of Nashville. & lies immediately between the Rebels of Virginia & N. Carolina & those of Western Tennessee. It lies contiguous to the great Union population of East Tennessee. It is very productive, especially in stock & cavalry horses. Nearly all the Farmers owning Riding Horses. Negroes are comparatively few in number – owing to the situation with reference to a market, money is scarce & supplies cheap & the habits of the people simple.

I submit that this country, if not occupied or commanded by a Union force, lies open to the Rebels & continually furnishes products similar to those of the Northern States, & of which they stand most in need.

But a short time & a small expense would enable a competent military officer to determine its value to the Govt, & the availability of the approaches before mentioned.

If the command of the Upper Cumberland is not especially desirable, Cumberland Gap the key to Swest Va., East Tenn &c may be approached by the Road through Richmond, Madison Co., London Laurel Co. Barbour Va Knox Co. & S.E. cor. of Harland Co. The latter portion of which is rough but passable.

If I may be allowed to venture an opinion, the people, with a small support from the Govt are sufficiently loyal to be entrusted with the charge of a large portion of this country.

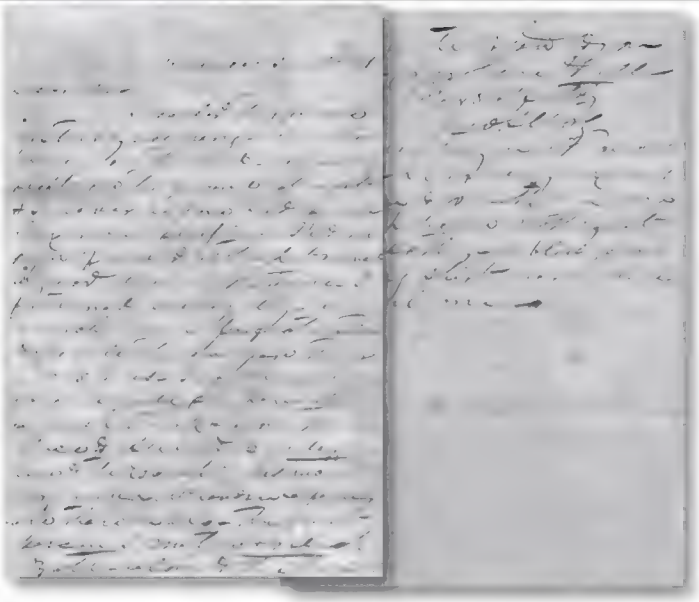
All of which is respectfully submitted.

J.H. Hammond"

The verso is endorsed by E.D.Townsend:

"Head Quarters Army, Washington, Sept 12, 61
Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. Robt. Anderson. By command,
E.D. Townsend, Asst. Adjt. Genl"

The opening days of the war found the Federal army with a crippling dearth of knowledge of Southern terrain and topography, as most of the army's Southern officers had resigned their commissions to serve the Confederacy. The information Hammond here provides to Lincoln is quite valuable, especially since there were strong Union leanings in the vicinities of eastern Kentucky and eastern Tennessee which the Union hoped to preserve. Hammond's expertly-drawn map wonderfully illustrates his potential as a staff officer and strategist, on whom Sherman would heavily rely in the coming years as the Union army drove deep into Georgia on the march towards Atlanta and ultimately, the sea. In fine condition. (#24971) **$3,950.00**



In June, 1861, Private John S. Mosby, who would soon become the most famous cavalryman in the Confederate Army, arrives in Richmond to join the war effort

"Mr. Palmer says ours is the finest Company that has come to Richmond, not in dress (for I can tell you we look like savages) but in fighting qualities..."

26. [Civil War]. Mosby, John Singleton. 1833-1916. American lawyer and Confederate Partisan Ranger. **Rare Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Octavo, Richmond, June 18, 1861. Written to his mother. Mosby pens (in full):

> *"Dear Ma -- I reached this place yesterday evening. We had been 18 days on the road. We generally slept on the ground at night & I never before had such luxurious sleeping. I had no sign of a cold although it rained a good deal of the time. I fattened every day, our march was a perfect ovation. The people threw open their doors to us. I don't know how long we will stay here – about a week I think & from this place to Ashland 16 miles from here to the Camp of Instruction. Virginia & McKendric Jefferies are there in a Co. The first person I met was Dick Wyatt – belongs to the Goodland Artillery – Willey Eppes treated the Company – he introduced me to his family & said he knows you very well – I sent all my clothes on here by rail road & have not been able to find them. I did not have even a change with me – Though a soldier looking dirty is nothing thought of – I stayed one night with Aunt Polly as we camped near her. They were very kind & gave me a good many nice things.* [?] *I wish you would send me something to eat. The food here is very rough – nothing but fat salt meat & cold hard bread. You can send it to the care of Peter Woods. Always address me Capt. Jones Washington Mounted Rifles. Mr. Palmer says ours is the finest Company that has come to Richmond, not in dress (for I can tell you we look like savages) but in fighting qualities... I will write often to you all – my love to all –*
>
> *Yours affectly, Jno. S. Mosby"*

As he notes in the letter, Mosby – a lawyer by profession – was originally mustered into service as a private with the Washington Mounted Rifles. After gaining the attention of J.E.B. Stuart, he became an adjutant before embarking on his illustrious career as a partisan ranger. Small archival repair. Overall general soiling, but boldly penned and clearly legible. War-date letters of Mosby are extremely rare. (#22415) **$15,000.00**

As his regiment ravages the Georgia countryside during Sherman's March to the Sea, Cpl. Albert Whitley gives an exciting, first-hand account of Sherman's new scorched-earth style of warfare

27. [Civil War]. [Sherman's March to the Sea]. Whitley, Albert J. Union soldier. Enlisted as a private with the 141st New York Infantry; promoted to corporal and then sergeant by the end of the war. **Archive of Five Civil War-date Autograph Letters Signed**, each with fantastic content, written during Sherman's famous March to the Sea and the subsequent pursuit of the Confederates up into North Carolina until the end of the war. The soldier, Albert Whitley, is extremely well-spoken in these letters and gives a wonderful, first-hand account of the sights and sounds of the Federal army as it moves through the Georgia countryside on the way to Savannah. A few of the highlights:

From the letter dating from Nov. 29 – Dec. 10, 1864: *"We commenced distroying the railroad again & camped at night at Bostwick Station... this day we burned a large amount of lumber of all kinds. The country here is quite wet.... Our company went out to get forage for the 141st we found plenty but had a hard time getting it to camp.... We are now 70 m. from Savannah... We were stopped by the Rebels about noon our Division advanced & found a large swamp between the Rebs & us they had two guns, & 400 men, & two forts. We drove them out after a brisk skirmish our loss light."*

From the letter dating January 1, 1865 from Savannah, Georgia: *"We entered this City Dec. 21st the rebels having evacuated it the night before, they left all of their siege guns....* [and] *crossed over into South Carolina. Our men have taken out the Torpedoes in the River & now our steamers & transports can run in.... General Sherman has reviewed his entire army in Savannah, it was a grand & imposing scene & one long to be remembered by all present. Among this army of 90,000 men there is not one man that does not like General Sherman & think him one of the best Generals in our army. There is 20,000 citizens in this city & they all seem glad that we are here."*

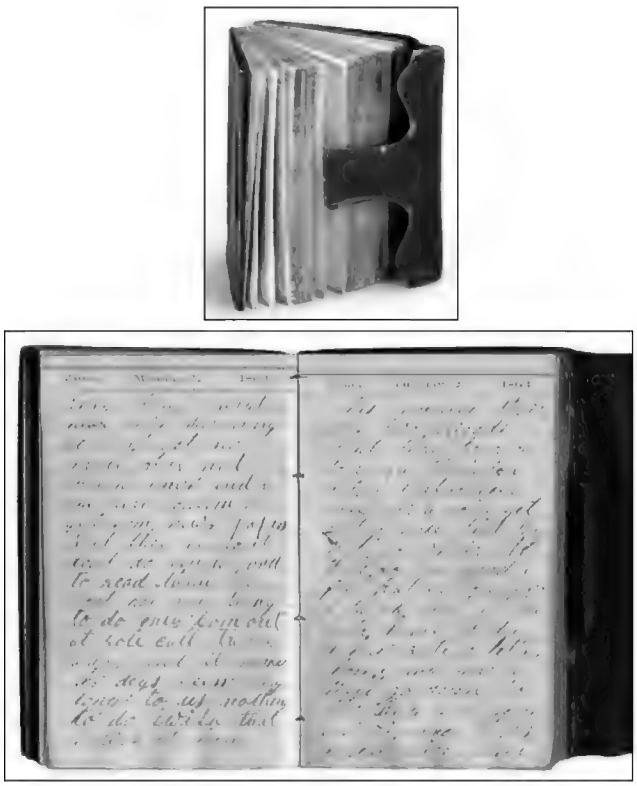
From the letter dated March 12, 1865 from Fayetteville, North Carolina: *"We have taken several Towns of importance but they lay in ashes now, & so do the most of the buildings along the line of march. Each corps took a road by its self, so by this means we laid waste to a strip of country fifty miles in width, there is nothing eatable left behind. General Grant will soon have an army in Lee's rear that will be too large for Lee to cope with, and the South will have to come to terms of peace soon... Our regt. was in but one Skirmish & then we made the Rebs run four miles in a short time & we took possession of the Town of Chesterfield in the name of the Great United States."*

From the letter dated April 7, 1865 from Goldsboro, North Carolina: *"We expect to leave here the first of next week but the change in affairs at Richmond may hasten or delay our marching, I only hope we may not have to go on another campaign but then when Sherman says go, we will go, thinking all is for the best."*

From the letter dated April 29, 1865 from Raleigh, North Carolina: *"... we are to start for home tomorrow. We are to march to Richmond & from thense to Washington.... About the death of our late President there is considerable said, but I will only say I deeply regret his loss."*

A great chronicle of this historic military maneuver, in which Sherman cut all lines of communication and supply and forged his way overland to Savannah, living off of the lush Georgia countryside and burning everything in his path. Sherman's scorched-earth policies have always

been highly controversial, and Sherman's memory has long been reviled by many natives of Georgia. Slaves however, many of whom left their plantations to follow his armies, welcomed him as a liberator. The March to the Sea is considered by many historians to have demonstrated Sherman's superb command of military strategy, and his commitment to destroying the Confederacy's ability to wage further war may well have hastened the end of the conflict. Whitley's discussion of the triumphant approach to Savannah and the subsequent pursuit of Johnston up into North Carolina is especially compelling, and offers a rare glimpse into the final, desperate days of the Confederate army. Each in fine condition. [Not illustrated]. (#24993) **$2,950.00**



A Union cavalryman describes the carnage at the Battle of Gettysburg:

"I think that the Rebs had enough of it yesterday for thair loss must bee vary hevy for we mode them down like grass"

"We went into the village this morning and comenc[ed] *buring our ded and it was a dredful site to behold our ded solgers lay all over the ground as thick as they could lay"*

28. [Civil War]. Nichols, Ambros S. Union soldier, served as a private (later promoted to corporal) in Co. K of the 10th New York Cavalry. **Exceptional Civil War-date Diary from 1863**, with specific content regarding the historic **Battle of Gettysburg** as well as the preceding battles leading up to that historic confrontation, including the **Battle of Brandy Station** (the largest cavalry engagement of the war), **Battle of Aldie** (June 17), **Battle of Middleburg** (June 17-19) and the **Battle of Upperville** (June 21) – essentially, the entire **Gettysburg Campaign**! Also discussed are numerous skirmishes and later cavalry battles and engagements such as **Sulphur Springs**, **Auburn**, **Bristoe Station** and **Catlett Station**, as well as important military events including the execution of deserters and soldiers killed in action during skirmishes with the Confederates. Many times, the regiment traversed battlefields where the ANV and the Army of the Potomac had recently been engaged, and Nichols describes the horror of bodies and spent munitions littering the field.

The diary measures 4 in. x 2 ½ in. x 1 in., approx. 400 pages (deckle-edged), with black leather cover. Nichols has written entries in light pencil for the dates January 1-6, and again from April 12th through November 27th, including the march from Maryland up into Pennsylvania, and then back through Maryland in pursuit of the Confederates. A few excerpts from the Gettysburg campaign:

July, Wednesday 1, 1863: *"This morning we started from Manchester on again towards Little York in Pensylvania this afternoon. We turnd our horse towards Hanover we went 16 miles we got to Hanover about 12 o'clock at nite they had a fite hear last Monday Hanover is a vary nice place it is about a large as Elmira, we staid in town."*

July, Thursday 2, 1863: *"This morning we stated on for Getersburgh it is 16 miles from hear the Rebs air thair in a large forse we got within one mile an a ½ if Getersburgh then the fite comenc they air having vary heavy cannonading this afternoon we haint gone in yet but tomorrow I suppose that we shal haf to go in and clean them out."*

July, Friday 3, 1863: *"Firing comec this morning at day brake all along the time and they kept it up all thru the day, I think that it is fool as hard a battle as we had at Fredricksburgh it was a continual raseing all the time. We took about 9 or 10 thousand prisnors, I think it will bee a day long to bee rememberd in Gatersburgh it is now."*

July, Saturday 4, 1863: *"They kept up the fite last nite till 10 o'clock and thair is som firing hear this morning but not a grate deal for I think that the Rebs had enough of it yesterday for thair loss must bee vary hevy for we mode them down like grass we had campt about one mile and ½ east from the village it comenc raining hear."*

July, Sunday 5, 1863: *"We went into the village this morning and comenc buring our ded and it was a dredful site to behold our ded solgers lay all over the ground as thick as they could lay Gersburgh is a vary nise place it is about as lag as Norwich, the inhabitanc was vary kind to the solgers evry church and evry other busness was fool of wounded solgers."*

July, Monday 6, 1863: *"This morning we started on again after the Rebs we saw lots of solgers that was washed out thair they was burid for they want coverd more than 1 feet deep. We went about 6 miles then we had to go back with som prisnors and then we went on again we went on about 8 miles and campt for the nite at the foot of the mountain."*

Exceptional content from this war-weary soldier. Contemporary eyewitness accounts of the Battle of Gettysburg are some of the most important and desirable manuscripts of the Civil War, and this handwritten diary is especially significant. Not only does it cover the action at Gettysburg, but also the precipitous engagement at Brandy Station and many other important cavalry clashes during the crucial year of 1863. While soldier diaries themselves are quite scarce, surviving Civil War diaries from cavalry regiments are especially rare. This one is without question the finest Civil War soldier diary we've ever encountered! In fine condition with abrasions to the cover, typical of bound volumes of this age. (#24990) **$15,000.00**

Just two weeks after the earth-shattering election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, William T. Sherman foresees civil war and fears for the safety of his family in the South

"Can it be possible that the thousands who do own slaves, are going to Emperil the whole by provoking Civil War? The papers received last night have alarmed me, simply because the time has just come for me to send for my family, my house being near completion, and I had in my mind already begun the movement of bringing them all down and keeping them in advance at much cost. But of Course if we care to begin a Civil War, or even if S. Carolina is to act foolishly and Southern States feel bound to stand by her, I will not incur the Expense or risk my family by bringing them South…"

"Should the South Secede – or any part thereof you will have the same difficulties in the new Confederacy, for in it there will be differences in shades of opinion on which to base different interests & parties"

"I see by the papers that South Carolina, Georgia & Alabama tho not prepared to wait, intend to break off, trusting to be followed by Sister States… whilst I personally might be willing to incur all the risks of Civil War & strife, I do not wish to subject my wife & children to the fears, and real dangers that must ensue even an attempt at Secession"

29. [CIVIL WAR]. SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH. 1820-1891. American army commander. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, on *"Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy"* letterhead stationery, dated November 18, 1860 from Alexandria, Louisiana. Written to an unnamed correspondent, identified only as *"My Dear Friend"*.

At this time, Sherman was serving as superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary and Military Academy in Alexandria, Louisiana, while his family remained in Ohio. Having failed in a number of professional pursuits after leaving West Point, he seemed to have found his niche in life and was content to carry out his responsibilities as an educator and father figure to the 50+ cadets at the Academy. In spite of his growing stature in Louisiana, Sherman remained fiercely loyal to the Union – even after the election of Lincoln on November 6th.

Alarmed by the inflamed rhetoric sweeping through the Southern states, Sherman pens (in full):

"My Dear Friend

I wrote you some time ago, just before I received your letter by the hand of Cadet Perkins. You have been traveling this summer in the Southern States. My route lay mostly through the Northern and Middle. You must have seen many Southern People not Politicians, and I would like to know your opinions about what South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama & N. Carolina are going to do because Lincoln is elected.

Can it be possible, that with all the checks originally designed for a defect in either Department of our Government, still in full power viz. a Conservative Supreme Court and Democratic or Opposition Congress, that States are going to attempt Secession? I remember well the feeling in S. Carolina, but it looks like Quixotisms in her, to withdraw from a federation of States, which is not & cannot be a mere loose pack out of which one may fall without pulling down the whole. At present some admit Lincoln to be hostile to Slavery, which his friends deny, save as to its extension over Territories such as New Mexico, Rocky Mountains &c &c where his Gentleman would soon take a Slave as any thing else worth having. Can it be possible that the thousands who do own slaves, are going to Emperil the whole by provoking Civil War?

The papers received last night have alarmed me, simply because the time has just come for me to send for my family, my house being near completion, and I had in my mind already begun the movement of bringing them all down and keeping them in advance at much cost. But of Course if we care to begin a Civil War, or even if S. Carolina is to act foolishly and Southern States feel bound to stand by her, I will not incur the Expense or risk my family by bringing them South.

You must know, I do know it, that the Creole Planters, some at least don't manage their Slaves well, either to protect them or to keep them Subordinated; and if Civil War will begin, if the Negroes arise do suppose the power of their owners is shaken by Political Events, who can stay the Storm.

Here in Rapides [parish], *and with you at LaFourche* [parish] *the physical power of the Negro is as 20 to 1. And though I do not see any sign of mischief, yet I do see signs of uneasiness among the whites, ladies especially. Yesterday Cadets found a Negro concealing a pistol, powder & shot – they have since asked me to post Sentinels &c before they know any thing about the duties of Sentinels.*

I instance these not as signs of danger, but as evidence of a lurking fear manifested by women & children, who are not as hardened as we are, and are more sensitive to some groundless fears. But I do argue that the South would commit suicide by Casting off the friendship of the large minority of voters North, and also a very large body who voted for Lincoln, as I know, not in hostility to Slavery, not in Enmity to the South, but in opposition to the Democratic Party, and from local reasons.

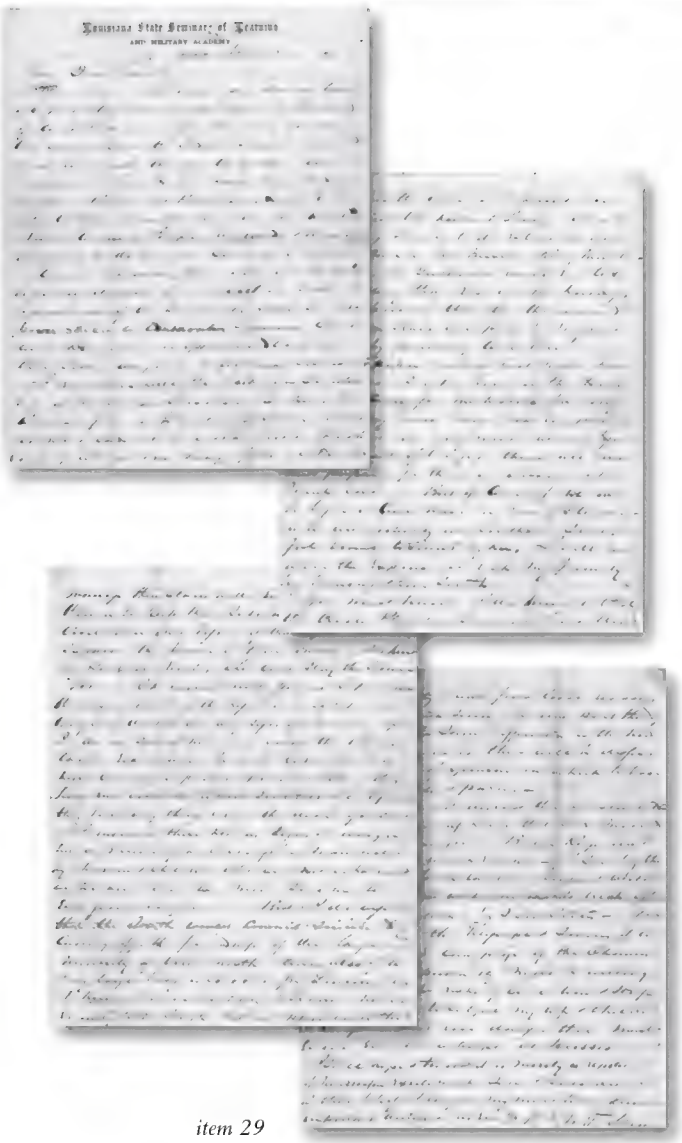
Should the South Secede – or any part thereof you will have the same difficulties in the new Confederacy, for in it there will be differences in shades of opinion on which to base different interests & parties –

But I will not discuss the Question with you. All I know up here is that Gov. [Thomas O.] *Moore & D. Smith have gone to Baton Rouge and New Orleans, to watch events. I see by the papers that South Carolina, Georgia & Alabama tho not prepared to wait, intend to break off, trusting to be followed by Sister States. You are also near the Telegraph & Sources of information and can judge of the Chances, and whilst I personally might be willing to incur all the risks of Civil War & strife, I do not wish to subject my wife & children to the fears, and real dangers that must ensue even an attempt at Secession.*

I still hope & trust it merely a repetition of Newspaper Excitement soon to subside, and in that belief I confine my mind to my present important duties.

As ever yr friend
W.T. Sherman"

During the Christmas season of 1860, Sherman remained in Louisiana while his wife and children were in Ohio and all the cadets were away for the holidays. On Christmas Eve, Sherman received news that South Carolina had officially withdrawn from the Union. He now realized that events beyond his control were bringing his career as an educator to an early end. The nation he loved so deeply was falling apart and with it went his plans to make a home in the South for his family.



item 29

With the new year came new anxieties. In the first two weeks of 1861, Louisiana called for a secession convention, and the state militia seized the U.S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge. Men were enlisting in droves, while Federal buildings and war materiel were confiscated in nearly every Southern state. Sherman could no longer ignore the political and military events unfolding around him. He submitted his resignation to Gov. Moore on Jan. 18, 1861, and after giving a short but emotional address to the students and faculty, he returned to his family in Ohio.

Sherman's tenure at the Louisiana State Seminary and Military Academy proved invaluable to him later in the war. It was Sherman's familiarity with the South that would influence his decisions as an army officer and transform him into one of the Union's most effective – and feared – commanding generals.

Archival repair to the center horizontal fold of the last page, and archivally reinforced hinge; otherwise, in fine condition.

Letters of Sherman dating from his short tenure at the Louisiana State Seminary and Military Academy are very scarce; however, the fantastic political content of this letter sets it apart from any other writing of Sherman we have ever encountered at any period of his long and productive life, including his war-date letters. Worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Civil War manuscripts. (#) **$35,000.00**

Just three days before the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Lt. Col. Roswell Ripley readies his guns on Sullivan's Island while keeping watch for the approaching Union fleet

30. [Civil War]. Ripley, Roswell Sabine. 1823-1887. South Carolina militia officer, served as lieutenant colonel of artillery and later as brigadier general in the Army of Northern Virginia. **Dramatic Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated April 9, 1861 from *"Head Quarters, Fort Moultrie"*, Charleston, South Carolina. Written to Col. Edward Manigault. Ripley pens (in full):

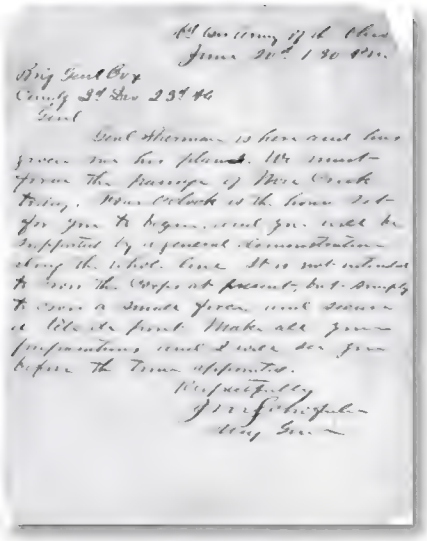
> *"Colonel*
>
> *The breech sights are right in the base ring but all wrong in the graduation for our guns. They are all of 1829 or thereabouts,* [and] *are* [an] *entirely different model from the gun referred to in the Ordnance Manual. They'll do. Would it be possible to make a few to run up to about 7 in. or even higher in a day or so. The large fleet is not yet in sight.*
>
> *Very respy,*
>
> *Your obdt Servt*
>
> *R.S. Ripley*
>
> *Lt. Col. Art Comdg"*

The complex of forts in Charleston Harbor had been the site of frenetic action ever since December, 1860, when South Carolina withdrew from the Union. On December 26, 1860, the Union commander, Major Anderson, abandoned Fort Moultrie and moved his headquarters over to Fort Sumter. In early January, the Rebels seized Moultrie and Fort Pinckney, and also took the Federal arsenal in Charleston. Anderson and his men were cut off from the outside, and out-going President James Buchanan ordered that the fort be re-supplied. A navy supply ship, the *Star of the West*, came into the harbor in early January, only to flee when Confederate guns opened fire.

After Lincoln came into office, he did not make any attempt to re-supply the fort until the first days of April, 1861. He informed Gov. Pickens that only food and supplies were on the way, and that no guns and men would be thrown in. Beauregard, the Confederate commander, issued an ultimatum to Anderson on April 11, which the Union officer flatly rejected. The next day, when the Union relief convoy appeared at the mouth of the Harbor, Beauregard issued one last ultimatum, and then commenced shelling at 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861. The cannon that launched the first shots came from Fort Johnson on James Island, but Ripley's batteries on Sullivan's Island soon joined the fray, pounding the Union garrison for 24 straight hours, until the massive destruction to the walls and fires inside made further resistance futile.

Ripley was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy class of 1843, finishing 7th in a group that included Ulysses S. Grant, who placed 21st. He went on to serve the Confederacy as a brigadier general, commanding a brigade of D. H. Hill's division, composed of Georgia and North Carolina regiments, and saw heavy action at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, South Mountain and Sharpsburg.

An absolutely amazing and dramatic letter from Ripley, written just days before the bombardment of Fort Sumter – the opening shots of the Civil War. In fine condition. [Not illustrated]. (#24939) **$4,950.00**



In preparation for the massive assault on Kennesaw Mountain just seven days later, Gen. William T. Sherman gives orders to move forward and cross Noyes Creek prior to his historic march to the sea

31. [Civil War]. [Sherman, William T.]. Schofield, John M. 1831-1906. American army officer. **Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated June 20, 1864 from *"Hd. Qrs. Army of the Ohio"*. Written to Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox., *"Comdg 3rd Div. 23rd A.C."* Schofield pens (in full):

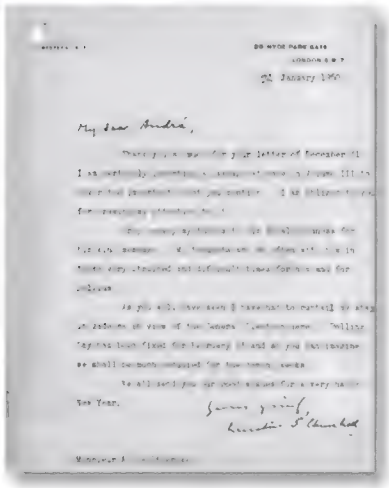
"Genl.

Genl Sherman is here and has given me his plans. We must force the passage of Noyes Creek today. Four o'clock is the hour set for you to begin, and you will be supported by a general demonstration along the whole line. It is not intended to cross the Corps at present, but simply to cover a small force and secure a tête de front [literally, head on front]. *Make all your preparations, and I will see you before the time appointed.*

Respectfully,
J.M. Schofield
Maj. Genl."

Schofield played an important part in Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, and after the city was captured he and his command were detached and sent north to join George H. Thomas in Tennessee. Schofield's troops, entrenched at Franklin, destroyed Confederate General John B. Hood's attacking forces (November 30, 1864), and are credited with contributing to Hood's defeat at Nashville (December, 1864). After the war, Schofield served as Secretary of War (1868-69) and later served as Commander in Chief of the Army (1888-95).

On the day the present letter was written, the Official Record notes skirmishing along Noyes Creek, Noonday Creek, Cassville and other Confederate positions in front of Joseph E. Johnston's entrenched Rebel forces at Kennesaw Mountain. The main offensive assault on the heavily fortified Confederate positions did not begin until June 27, one week later, and resulted in a costly defeat for Sherman and his advancing Union troops, which suffered 3,000 casualties to the Confederate's 1,000. Though the Union did not carry the day, Sherman continued to press on for Atlanta. In a series of flanking maneuvers, Sherman captured that key Southern city on September 2, 1864, promptly telegraphing Lincoln, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won". Small chip at the upper right corner and trimmed at the others; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24992) **$3,950.00**



Winston Churchill struggles to complete his war memoirs while facing an important election in England

32. Churchill, Winston S. 1874-1965. British political leader, statesman and author. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on *"28, Hyde Park Gate, London"* letterhead stationery, dated January 22, 1950. Written to André de Staercke, a contributing editor to his war memoirs, regarding the upcoming release of the third volume. Two years later, Churchill would be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. With a handwritten opening and closing, Churchill writes (in full):

"My dear André,

Thank you so much for your letter of December 31, I am certainly inserting a passage at once in Volume III to cover the important point you mention. I am obliged to you for drawing my attention to it.

Pray convey my thanks to His Royal Highness for his kind message. My thoughts are so often with him in these very strained and difficult times for him and for Belgium.

As you will have seen I have had to curtail my stay in Madeira in view of the General Election here. Polling Day has been fixed for February 25 and so you can imagine we shall be much occupied for the coming weeks.

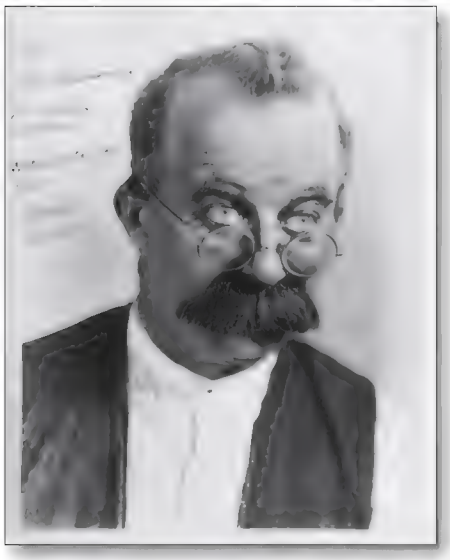
We all send you our good wishes for a very happy New Year.

Your friend,
Winston S. Churchill"

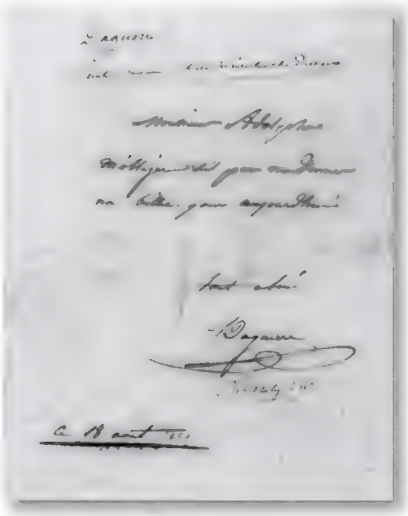
At the time this letter was written, Europe was continuing its long struggle towards freedom after years of Nazi occupation and the ravages of war. Belgium was gearing up for a national referendum on the question of whether to allow King Leopold III to return from exile in Switzerland. Though a prisoner for much of the war, he was viewed by some Belgians as a traitor for surrendering his country unconditionally to the Germans in 1940, despite the opposition of his cabinet. To avoid tearing his country apart and to preserve the monarchy, he announced that his son, Badouin, would rule temporarily in his place. Leopold formally abdicated the throne on July 16, 1951.

Churchill himself faced an important national election, which had just been slated for February 25th, and cut short his writing trip to Madeira. He mounted a brisk campaign in the four short weeks leading up to the election, and although the British people voted to keep the Labour party in power, they could muster a majority of only six. Churchill remained Leader of the Opposition (Conservative Party).

Original binder hole at the upper left corner and some minor stains at the edges; overall, in fine condition. (#24043) **$4,950.00**



33. Conklin, Chester. 1888-1971. American film actor, one of the original Keystone Cops. **Exceptional Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a very nice head-and-shoulders image of the actor with his trademark bushy mustache. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"To – The children of Mr. Bean's school. With lots of Love, Chester Conklin."* In fine condition. (#) **$295.00**

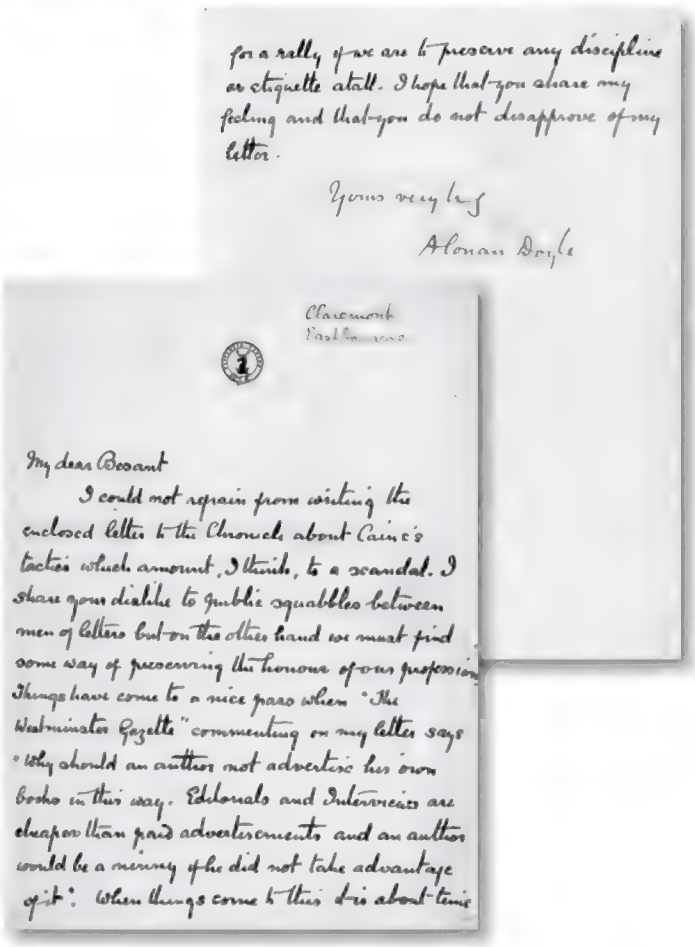


Photography pioneer Louis Daguerre, after whom the "Daguerrotype" was named

34. Daguerre, Louis-Jacques-Mande. 1787-1851. French artist and chemist. **Exceedingly Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, in French, dated August 18, 1829. Written to a *"Mr. Adolphe"*. Daguerre pens (translated, in full):

"Mr. Adolphe,
Would you please have my ticket for me today.
Yours,
Daguerre"

Minor soiling; otherwise, in fine condition. Daguerre is rare in any form, and this full handwritten letter is especially desirable. The signature is quite dark and prominent, with an attractive paraph. (#) **$3,950.00**



for a rally if we are to preserve any discipline or etiquette at all. I hope that you share my feeling and that you do not disapprove of my letter.

Yours very truly
A Conan Doyle

Claremont
East Cliff

My dear Besant
I could not refrain from writing the enclosed letter to the Chronicle about Caine's tactics which amount, I think, to a scandal. I share your dislike to public squabbles between men of letters but on the other hand we must find some way of procuring the honour of our profession. Things have come to a nice pass when "The Westminster Gazette" commenting on my letter says "Why should an author not advertise his own books in this way. Editorials and Interviews are cheaper than paid advertisements and an author would be a ninny if he did not take advantage of it". When things come to this it is about time

Famed *Sherlock Holmes* writer Arthur Conan Doyle defends the *"honour of* [his] *profession"*

"I share your dislike to public squabbles between men of letters but on the other hand we must find some way of procuring the honour of our profession…"

35. Doyle, Arthur Conan. 1859-1930. British novelist and detective fiction writer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, undated. Written to *"My dear Bosant"*. Doyle pens (in full):

"My dear Bosant
I could not refrain from writing the enclosed letter to the Chronicle about Caine's tactics which amount, I think, to a scandal. I share your dislike to public squabbles between men of letters but on the other hand we must find some way of procuring the honour of our profession. Things have come to a nice pass when 'The Westminster Gazette' commenting on my letter says 'Why should an author not advertise his own books in this way. Editorials and Interviews are cheaper than paid advertisements and an author would be a ninny if he did not take advantage of it.' When things come to this it is about time for a rally if we are to preserve any discipline or etiquette at all. I hope that you share my feeling and that you do not disapprove of my letter.
Yours very truly
A Conan Doyle"

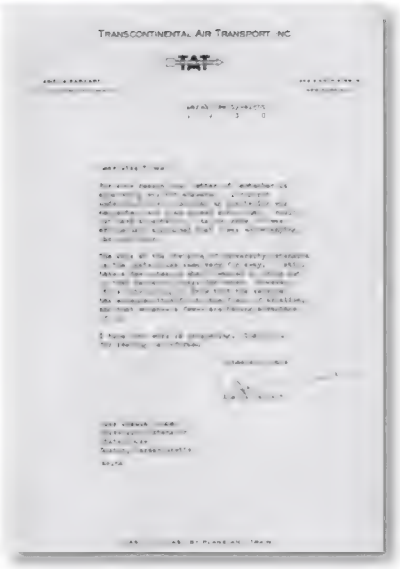
A nice letter from the always eloquent and witty Doyle, in which he defends his recent retort as published in a British newspaper. In fine condition with dark, crisp text and signature. (#25020) **$2,950.00**

Fresh from her historic solo trans-Atlantic flight, Amelia Earhart returns to the West Coast to break additional records in long-distance flying

36. EARHART, AMELIA. 1897-1937. American aviatrix. **Exceptional Signed Photograph**, 7 ½ in. x 9 ½ in., black and white, featuring the daring pilot photographed in darkly-lit profile. Signed at the lower left margin in black ink, *"Amelia Earhart, July 1932"*. The verso is handwritten in pen *"Pls return to Jack Adams"*, with the additional notations *"28 July, 1932 – North Island, San Diego"* and *"Unpublished"*.

Just two months before the date of this signed photograph, Earhart took off in her single engine Lockheed Vega from Saint John, New Brunswick on the morning of May 20, 1932 with the latest (dated) copy of a local newspaper. She stopped off in Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, intending to fly to Paris and duplicate Charles Lindbergh's solo flight. However strong north winds, icy conditions and mechanical problems forced her to land in a pasture near Derry, Northern Ireland. Although she did not make it all the way to Le Bourget field in Paris as Lindbergh did some five years before, this amazing feat justifiably earned her the title of the First Woman to Fly Solo Non-Stop across the Atlantic. Later in July, Amelia returned to Los Angeles for the opening of the Olympic games, where she would be awarded the Distinguished service Cross by Vice President Charles Curtis. It was most likely during this week that she signed the present photograph as the most famous and celebrated woman in the world.

A fantastic signed photograph dating from an important time in Earhart's storied career, and at the height of her fame as an aviator. In fine condition. (#24962) **$4,950.00**


TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR TRANSPORT, INC.

TAT

Two years before her historic trans-Atlantic crossing, Amelia Earhart is pleased that more women are showing an interest in aviation

37. EARHART, AMELIA. Typed Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, on Transcontinental Air Transport letterhead printed *"Amelia Earhart – Asst. to the General Traffic Manager"* at the upper left. Dated March 28, 1930 from New York, and written to Miss Ursula Toomey of Boston, Mass. Earhart writes (in full):

> *"Dear Miss Toomey:*
>
> *For some reason your letter of September 24 apparently was not answered. I can not understand how so cordial an invitation was neglected, and I am indeed sorry that I could not have accepted it. As you know, it was erroneously announced that I am accompanying the Ford Tour.*
>
> *The days at the Division of University Extension in the State House seem very far away. I still have a few notes on what I wanted to bring out in that mechanics class for women. However, it is interesting to know that the service has extended itself into the field of aviation, and that women – a few – are taking advantage of it.*
>
> *I hope your work is prospering. Thank you for keeping me informed.*
>
> *Sincerely yours, Amelia Earhart"*

In the fall of 1925, after leaving Columbia University for financial reasons, Earhart found a job teaching English to foreign students for a University of Massachusetts extension program. Judging by the content of this letter, the technically-inclined Earhart had proposed a mechanics class for women. That the University's extension courses had broadened to explore aviation-related subjects must have pleased the young flyer, who had yet to make her historic solo flight across the Atlantic.

At the time this letter was written, Earhart had been working for Transcontinental Air Transport (TAT) for a full year. Touted as "the Lindbergh line" (Charles Lindbergh was the company's chief technical advisor), TAT was the first airline to operate regularly-scheduled transcontinental flights. Earhart's job was to promote flying on TAT to women who were afraid to fly, and she took up her task with characteristic zeal, as she shows in this letter to Miss Toomey. It was with the earnings from her position with TAT that she was able to purchase the Lockheed Vega that would carry her across the Atlantic Ocean some two years later. Verso mounting remnants; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24959) **$2,500.00**

Albert Einstein entrusts his beloved sailboat, *Tineff* (Yiddish for "Junk"!), to a friend on Long Island

38. Einstein, Albert. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on his personal blind-stamped stationery, dated June 10, 1940 from Princeton, New Jersey. Written to a personal friend, Mr. David Rothman of Long Island. The two had met during the summer of 1939 while Einstein vacationed on Nassau Point, and Einstein later entrusted Rothman with the care of his sailboat *Tineff* (Yiddish for "Junk"), maintaining it for him during the winter months. Einstein writes (in full):

"Dear Mr. Rothman:

I thank you very much for your kind letter, and for your valuable information. It is now the time to ship the boat to Saranac Lake. Please have it sent [sic] *to: Mr. Joseph Walsh, Knollwood, Saranac Lake, N.Y. Mr. Walsh will take care of the painting etc. until my arrival. He advises me that it would be the least expensive way to ship the boat by truck because Knollwood is rather far from the station and the re-cartering would be disadvantageous.*

I am enclosing a check for your man who took care of the boat. As soon as [you] *write me the amount of the cost for the shipping of the boat I shall send you my check.*

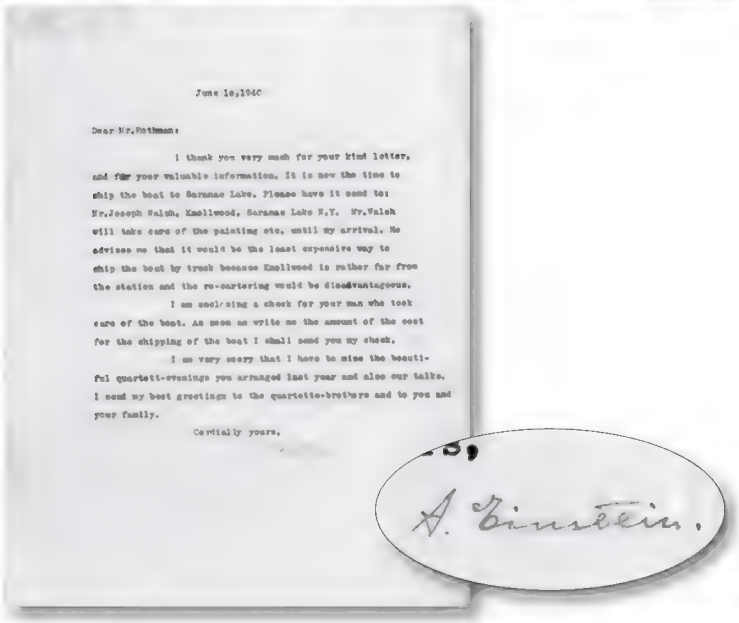
I am very sorry that I have to miss the beautiful quartett-evenings you arranged last year and also our talks. I send my best greetings to the quartette-brothers and to you and your family.

Cordially yours,

A. Einstein"

David Rothman owned a department store in Southold, Long Island, and during the summer of 1939 had befriended Einstein while he vacationed on Nassau Point. An amateur musician, Rothman organized a musical quartet with Einstein and some local friends. The group met socially and played together often during the course of the summer, in what Einstein would later refer to as his *"pleasant musical evenings"*. Though Rothman only had a high school education, he had a keen interest in science and enjoyed talking with Einstein about scientific matters. Their friendship blossomed over the summer, and Rothman spent many leisure hours with the world-renowned physicist on the beach and at Einstein's small cottage in Peconic.

A wonderful letter from Einstein discussing two of his favorite leisure pursuits: sailing and music. Cellophane tape repair to an original hole at the upper left corner, which does not affect the text or detract from the letter; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$2,950.00**



June 10,1940

Dear Mr.Rothman:

I thank you very much for your kind letter, and for your valuable information. It is now the time to ship the boat to Saranac Lake. Please have it send to: Mr.Joseph Walsh, Knollwood, Saranac Lake N.Y. Mr.Walsh will take care of the painting etc. until my arrival. He advises me that it would be the least expensive way to ship the boat by truck because Knollwood is rather far from the station and the re-cartering would be disadvantageous.

I am enclosing a check for your man who took care of the boat. As soon as write me the amount of the cost for the shipping of the boat I shall send you my check.

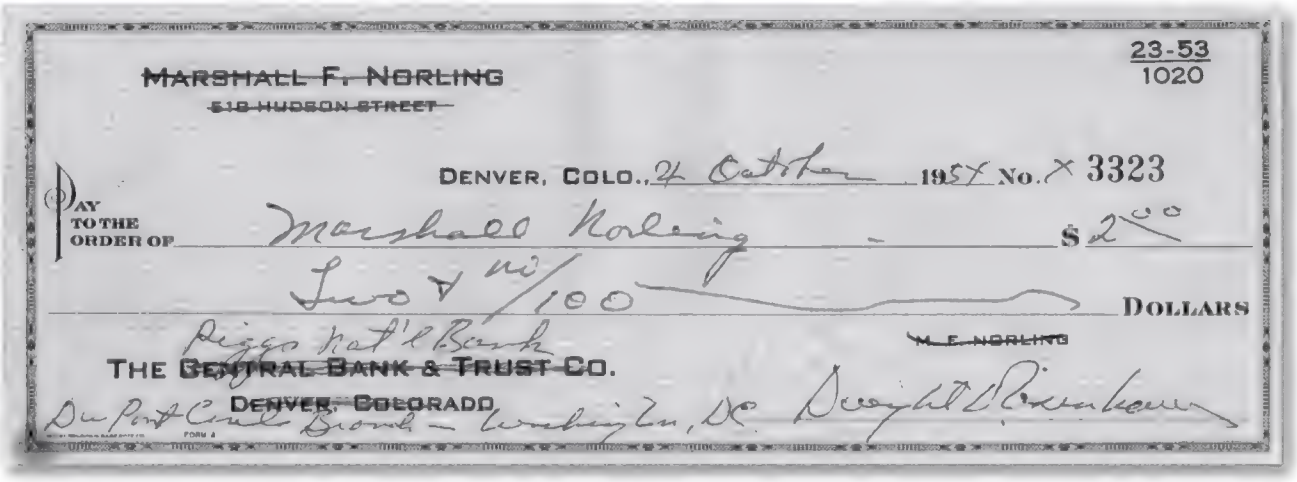
I am very sorry that I have to miss the beautiful quartett-evenings you arranged last year and also our talks. I send my best greetings to the quartette-brothers and to you and your family.

Cordially yours,

A. Einstein.

Thomas Edison cabinet photograph signed for Charles L. Clarke, the chief engineer of the Edison Electric Light Co. of New York

39. Edison, Thomas A. 1847-1931. American inventor. **Vintage Signed Cabinet Photograph**, 4 ¼ in. x 6 ½ in., sepia-tone, being a handsome head-and-shoulders portrait of the youthful Edison as photographed by Anderson Studios of New York City. Signed boldly at the lower right (on the matting), *"Thomas A. Edison"* with his distinctive umbrella paraph. Another hand has written on the verso, *"Taken in 1881, June 25th. Edison wrote his autograph on this picture for me. Chas. L. Clarke"*. Clarke was the chief engineer of the Edison Electric Light Co. of New York. In fine condition. We rarely encounter signed photographs of Edison at such an early age, especially one with such a great association! (#24987) **$4,950.00**


MARSHALL F. NORLING
518 HUDSON STREET

23-53
1020

DENVER, COLO., 4 October 1954 No. X 3323

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Marshall Norling $2.00

Two and no/100 DOLLARS

M. F. NORLING

Riggs Nat'l Bank
THE CENTRAL BANK & TRUST CO.
DENVER, COLORADO
Du Pont Circle Branch – Washington, D.C.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

A golfer's debt of honor!

40. EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D. 1890-1969. 34th President of the U.S. (1953-1961). **Exceedingly Rare Signed Bank Check as President**, October 4, 1954, in the amount $2.00, written to Marshall F. Norling, a golfing buddy who had won a two-dollar bet with the President. On the day he won the bet, Norling, pleased at the prospect of a souvenir, politely asked the President to "pay up". Eisenhower sheepishly admitted that he didn't have a check, and indeed, even a checking account – he had stopped writing checks some years before, as people would keep them as autograph treasures and never cash them, rendering it impossible for Eisenhower to keep an accurate accounting. Aides wrote checks for him as a stop-gap measure. Undaunted, Norling brought one of his own checks to the Clubhouse, crossed out his personal information, and asked Eisenhower to supplant his personal banking info and sign the check. Hence, Eisenhower held up his end of the bargain! Fine condition, with a wonderful history. In the past 30 years, we are aware of only three Eisenhower signed checks! (#23332) **$7,500.00**

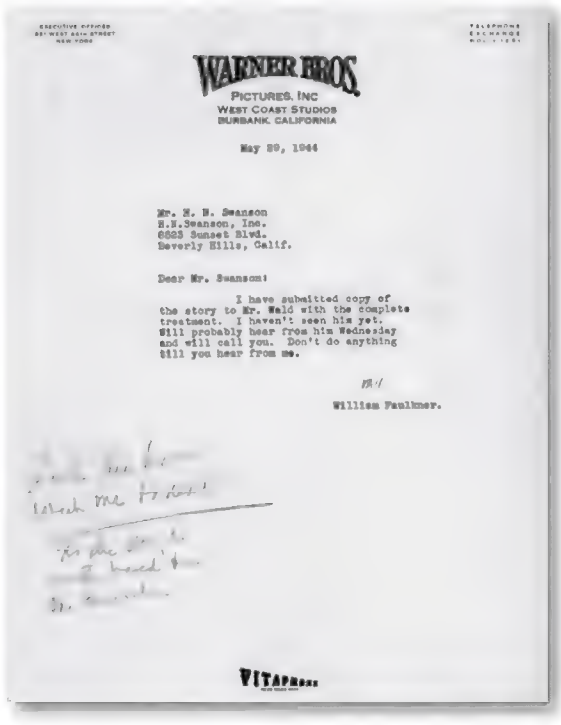
William Faulkner completes the screenplay treatment for the film version of Hemingway's classic novel, *To Have and Have Not*, which would star Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall in their first film together

41. FAULKNER, WILLIAM. 1897-1962. American novelist and short-story writer. **Typed Letter Signed** *"Bill"*, One page, Quarto, dated May 29, 1944. Written to literary agent H.N. Swanson of Beverly Hills, CA. Faulkner pens (in full):

> *"Dear Mr. Swanson:*
>
> *I have submitted copy of the story to Mr. Wald* [Warner Bros. executive Jerry Wald] *with the complete treatment. I haven't seen him yet. Will probably hear from him Wednesday and will call you. Don't do anything till you hear from me.*
>
> *Bill"*

Another hand, presumably that of Swanson, has written at the lower left corner in pencil: *"Took this home with me to read. It's the story he wrote back on the Board* [?]*."*

Directed by Howard Hawks, this film based on Hemingway's novel is notable as the first pairing of Humphrey Bogart and the 20-year-old former fashion model Lauren Bacall. It was in this film that Bacall, playing the sultry nightclub singer "Marie 'Slim' Browning", delivered the famous line "You know how to whistle, don't you, Steve? You just put your lips together and... blow" – one of the most memorable lines in Hollywood history.


WARNER BROS.
PICTURES, INC
WEST COAST STUDIOS
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

May 29, 1944

Mr. H. N. Swanson
H.N.Swanson, Inc.
6923 Sunset Blvd.
Beverly Hills, Calif.

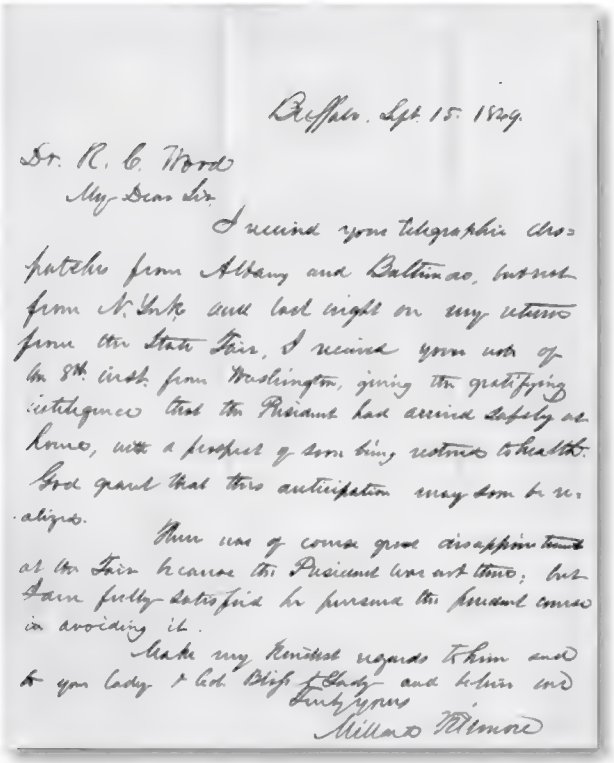
Dear Mr. Swanson:

I have submitted copy of the story to Mr. Wald with the complete treatment. I haven't seen him yet. Will probably hear from him Wednesday and will call you. Don't do anything till you hear from me.

Bill

William Faulkner.

A great letter from Faulkner regarding his most famous screenplay. *To Have and Have Not* is the only instance in film history that two Nobel Prize-winning authors (Hemingway and Faulkner) were associated with the same motion picture. In fine condition. (#24845) **$4,950.00**



Buffalo. Sept. 15. 1869.

Dr. R. C. Wood
My Dear Sir

I received your telegraphic dispatches from Albany and Baltimore, but not from N. York and last night on my return from the State Fair, I received your note of the 8th inst. from Washington, giving the gratifying intelligence that the President had arrived safely at home, with a prospect of soon being restored to health. God grant that this anticipation may soon be realized.

There was of course great disappointment at the Fair because the President was not there, but I am fully satisfied he pursued the prudent course in avoiding it.

Make my kindest regards to him and to your lady & Col. Bliss & lady and believe me

Truly yours
Millard Fillmore

Just six months into the new administration, Former President Millard Fillmore shows concern for the health and well-being of the newest Chief Executive, Ulysses S. Grant

42. Fillmore, Millard. 1800-1874. 13th President of the U.S. (1850-1853). **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated September 15, 1869 from Buffalo. Written to Dr. R.C. Wood. Fillmore pens (in full):

"Dr. R.C. Wood
My Dear Sir,

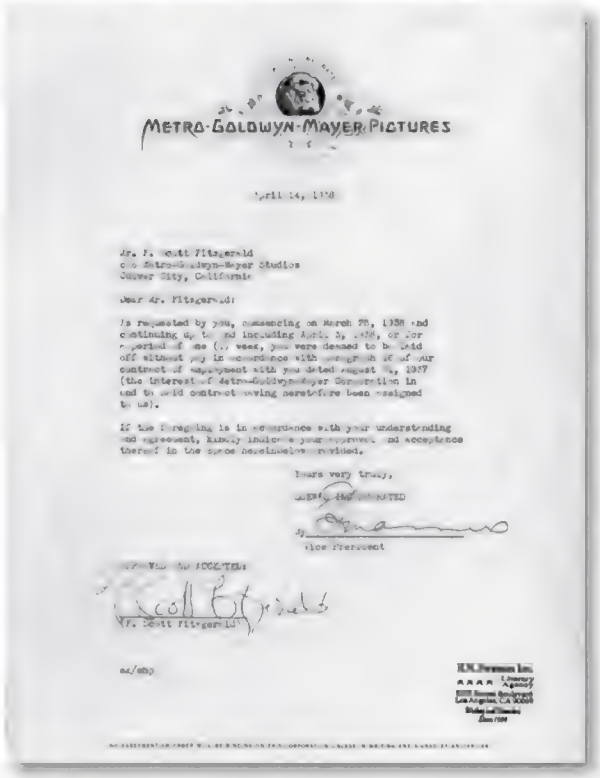
I received your telegraphic dispatches from Albany and Baltimore, but not from N. York and last night on my return from the State Fair, I received your note of the 8th inst from Washington, giving the gratifying intelligence that the President **[Ulysses S. Grant]** *had arrived safely at home, with a prospect of soon being restored to health. God grant that this anticipation may soon be realized.*

There was of course great disappointment at the Fair because the President was not there, but I am fully satisfied he pursued the prudent course in avoiding it.

Make my kindest regards to him and to your lady & Col. Bliss & lady and believe me

Truly yours
Millard Fillmore"

It is unclear what ailment prevented Grant from attending the New York State Fair. However, this wonderful letter shows a kinship of concern for one President towards another. Tipped to a larger leaf; on the whole, in very fine condition with bright text and signature. (#23950) **$1,500.00**



METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES

April 14, 1938

Mr. F. Scott Fitzgerald
c/o Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios
Culver City, California

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

As requested by you, commencing on March 28, 1938 and continuing up to and including April 3, 1938, or for a period of one (1) week, you were deemed to be laid off without pay in accordance with paragraph 16 of our contract of employment with you dated August 21, 1937 (the interest of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation in and to said contract having heretofore been assigned to us).

If the foregoing is in accordance with your understanding and agreement, kindly indicate your approval and acceptance thereof in the space hereinbelow provided.

Yours very truly,

Vice President

ACCEPTED:

F. Scott Fitzgerald

ac/ehp

F. Scott Fitzgerald turns his able writing talents to film, working as a screenwriter for MGM in the last years of his life

43. Fitzgerald, F. Scott. 1896-1940. American novelist and short-story writer. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on MGM letterhead stationery, dated April 14, 1938. The letter, from MGM to Fitzgerald regarding his employment with the studio, reads (in full):

"Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

As requested by you, commencing on March 28, 1938 and continuing up to and including April 3, 1938, or for a period of one (1) week, you were deemed to be laid off without pay in accordance with paragraph 16 of our contract of employment with you dated August 21, 1937 (the interest of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation in and to said contract having heretofore been assigned to us).

If the foregoing is in accordance with your understanding of our agreement, kindly indicate your approval and acceptance thereof in the space hereinbelow provided."

Signed at the lower left corner as *"Approved and Accepted"*, in dark black ink *"F. Scott Fitzgerald"*. A troubled genius, it was Hollywood that proved to be F. Scott Fitzgerald's salvation. Although he had little success in writing for films, which he had already attempted several times before, he was highly paid and gained a new professional standing. Fitzgerald contributed some un-filmed work for *Gone With the Wind*, but his most important writing from this period was his fifth and final novel, *The Love of the Last Tycoon*, which was published posthumously as *The Last Tycoon*. Reportedly based on the life of film executive Irving Thalberg, some believe this novel might have been his greatest of all; however, Fitzgerald died of a heart attack before completing the work. Up to the time of his death, Fitzgerald was convinced he was a failure, never knowing that he would one day be considered one of the finest writers of the 20th century. In fine condition. (#24847) **$5,950.00**

44. FORD, HENRY. 1863-1947. American automobile pioneer and manufacturer. **Rare Vintage Oversize Photograph Signed**, 11 in. x 14 in., sepia-tone, of the automobile tycoon sitting in the passenger seat of a car (most certainly a Ford!), next to Gen. **Henry "Hap" Arnold** (1886-1950), the father of the U.S. Air Force. Inscribed to Gen. Arnold in black ink *"To Gen. Arnold from Henry Ford"*. In very fine condition with an excellent, dark signature and inscription. (#23538) **$4,950.00**

Gandhi travels home from the Second Round Table Conference for Indian independence

45. GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND. 1869-1948. Indian political and spiritual leader. **Historic Photograph Signed**, 5 ¼ in. x 3 ½ in., black and white, a vintage photograph printed on a postcard with mailing blank on the verso. Handwritten in an unidentified hand in black ink on the verso *"14.XII.1954, Mahatma Gandhi"* with a brief notation in Italian regarding the circumstances of the photograph. Signed in dark black fountain ink on the recto over his white robed image, *"M.K. Gandhi"*. Minor stain at the upper right corner; otherwise, in fine condition. This photograph was taken aboard an Italian steamer during his voyage home from the Second Round Table Conference with Britain regarding Indian independence. Here, he is shown wearing the traditional Indian robes of homespun cloth known as *khadi*, which he also chose to wear as a non-violent protest against foreign cloth in order to break the British monopoly on clothing production. While in London, Gandhi wore only *khadi*, even when visiting Buckingham Palace. *Khadi* quickly became a symbol of independence, linking rich and poor Indians together. An excellent signed photograph taken at an important juncture during the long struggle for Indian independence. (#24341) **$6,950.00**

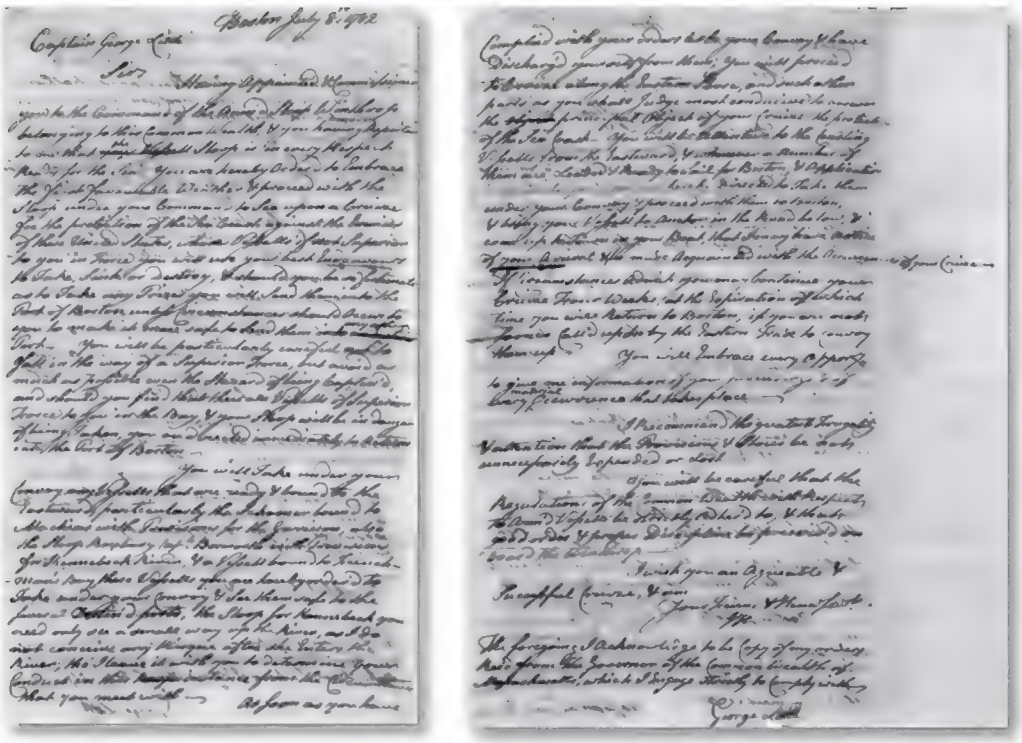
Before peace is formally negotiated with Great Britain, Gov. John Hancock issues naval orders to protect the Eastern Seaboard against hostile British warships:

"...you are hereby Order'd to Embrace the first favorable weather & proceed with the Sloop under your Command to Sea upon a Cruise for the protection of the Sea Coast against the Enemies of these United States, whose Vessells if not Superior to you in Force you will use your best Endeavours to Take, Sink or Destroy, & should you be so fortunate as to Take any Prizes you will send them into the Port of Boston..."

46. HANCOCK, JOHN. 1737-1793. American Revolutionary statesman. First signer of the Declaration of Independence. **Superb Autograph Letter Signed** with initials *"J.H."*, Two pages, Folio, dated July 8, 1782 from Boston. Written to Captain George Little regarding orders for the sloop Winthrop. Hancock pens (in full):

"Sir

Having appointed & commissioned you to the Command of the arm'd Sloop Winthrop belonging to this CommonWealth, & you having Reported to me that the Sloop is in every Respect Ready for the Sea; you are hereby Order'd to Embrace the first favorable weather & proceed with the Sloop under your Command to Sea upon a Cruise for the protection of the Sea Coast against the Enemies of these United States, whose Vessells if not Superior to you in Force you will use your best Endeavours to Take, Sink or Destroy, & should you be so fortunate as to Take any Prizes you will send them into the Port of Boston, unless Circumstances should occur to you to make it more safe to Send them into any other Port. You will be particularly careful not to Fall in the way of a Superiour Force, but avoid as much as possible even the Hazard of being Captur'd, and should you find that there are Vessells of Superior Force to you in the Bay, & your Sloop will be in danger of being Taken, you are directed immediately to



Item 46

Return into the Port of Boston.

You will Take under your Convoy any Vessels that are ready & bound to the Eastward, particularly the Schooner bound to Machias with Provisions for the Garrison, also the Sloop Roxbury Capn. Barworth will Provision for Kennebeck River, & a Vessel bound to Freedman's Bay, these Vessells you are hereby order'd to Take under your convoy & See them safe to the Several Destin'd ports, the Sloop for Kennebeck you need only see a small way up the River, as I do not conceive any Risque after she enters the River; tho' I leave it with you to determine your Conduct in this instance from the Circumstances that you meet with.

As soon as you have Complied with your order as to your Convoy & have Discharg'd yourself from them; you will proceed to Cruise along the Eastern Shore, and such other ports as you shall Judge most conducive to answer the principal object of your Cruise, the protection of the Sea Coast. You will be attentive to the Coasting Vessels from the Eastward, & whenever a member of them are Loaded & Ready to Sail for Boston, & application is made to you, you are hereby Directed to Take them under your Convoy & proceed with them to Boston, & bring your Vessel to Anchor in the Road below, & come up to Town in your Boat, that I may have notice of your Arrival & be made acquainted with the Occurrences of your Cruise.

If Circumstances admit you may Continue your Cruise Four Weeks, at the Expiration of which time you will Return to Boston, if you are not sooner Call'd upon by the Eastern Trade to Convoy them up.

You will embrace every opportunity to give me information of your proceedings, & of every material Occurrence that takes place.

I recommend the greatest Frugality & attention that the Provisions & Stores be not unnecessarily expended or Lost.

You will be careful that the Resolutions of the Common Wealth with Respect to Arm'd Vessels be strictly adher'd to, & that good order & proper Discipline be preserv'd on board the Winthrop.

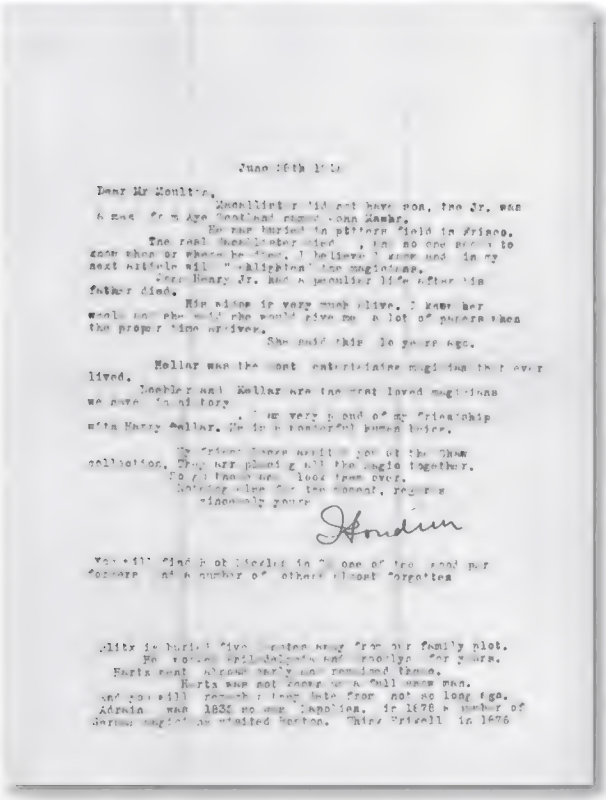
I wish you an agreeable & Successful Cruise, & am

Your Friend, & Humbl Servt, J.H."

Little's endorsement is written just beneath:

> *"The foregoing I acknowledge to be Copy of my order Rec'd from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which & engage strictly to comply with. George Little".*

In October of 1781 the British were defeated at Yorktown, effectively ending the Revolutionary War. Peace negotiations between the U.S. and Great Britain began in March of 1782 in Paris, but many Americans, including Washington and Hancock, were suspicious of the British government's motives. Hancock still feared the superior British naval presence along the New England coast. In this letter, written well after peace negotiations had gotten underway, it was not certain that the war would truly end as Britain initially refused to recognize American independence as a precondition of a peace treaty. Hancock here orders one of his sea captains to protect Massachusetts ships engaged in trade, and, if necessary, engage with hostile ships threatening the coastline. Serving underneath Cap. George Little was Edward Preble, first lieutenant, who went on to greater naval fame. After receiving these orders, the *Winthrop* cruised the Maine coast for about two months and captured five prizes, including two privateers. After two more sailings in 1783, the Winthrop was decommissioned as the last ship of the Massachusetts Navy and sold. An excellent and very uncommon full handwritten letter from John Hancock, penned as governor of Massachusetts in the newly independent United States. Archival reinforcement to the folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24556) **$19,500.00**



Harry Houdini celebrates the great magicians who have gone before him:

"Hellar was the most entertaining magician that ever lived. Daebler and Kellar are the most loved magicians we have in history…"

47. HOUDINI, HARRY [WEISS, EHRICH]. 1874-1926. Hungarian-born American magician. **Fantastic Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated June 28, 1918. Written to Mr. H.J. Moulton of Boston, Massachusetts. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope, with New York City postmark. Houdini writes (in full; grammar and misspellings left uncorrected):

"Dear Mr. Moulton,

Macallister did not have son, the Jr. Was a man from Aye Scotland named John Mawhr. He was buried in potters field in Frisco. The real Macallister died, and no one seems to know when or where he died. I believe I know and in my next article will 'enlighten' the magicians. John Henry Jr. had a peculiar life after his father died. His widow is very much alive. I know her well and she said she would give me a lot of papers when the proper time arrives. She said this 10 years ago.

Hellar was the most entertaining magician that ever lived. Daebler and Kellar are the most loved magicians we have in history. I am very proud of my friendship with Harry Kellar. He is a wonderful human being.

My friend Becks awaited you at the Shaw collection. The are placing all the magic together. So go there and look them over. Nothing else for the moment, regards

Sincerely yours

Houdini

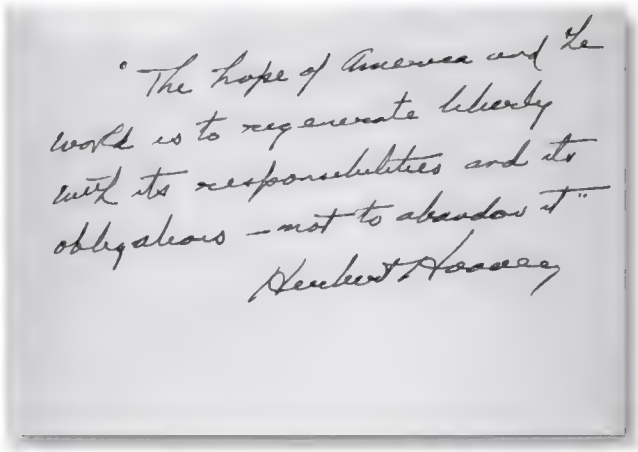
You will find Bob Nickles in 76 one of the good performers and a number of others almost forgotten.

Blitx is buried five minutes away from our family plot. He worked Philadelphia and Brooklyn for years. Hartz went abroad early and remained there. Hertz was not known as a full show man. And you will remember they date from not so long ago. Arain was 1835 so was Napolien. In 1878 a number of German magicians visited Boston. Think Frikell in 1876."

Although Houdini took his name from the great Robert-Houdin, his true professional father was Harry Kellar (1849-1922), one of the great American magicians of all time. Houdini's career paralleled Kellar's in a number of ways, and the two men shared a strong bond of friendship in Kellar's later years. Kellar's great strength was his presentation; constantly on the lookout for new tricks, Kellar's innovative, lavish productions won him admiration all over the world. When the great Robert Heller died prematurely in 1878, Kellar inherited the mantle of "greatest American magician" and wore it proudly. Looking to slow down as he neared sixty, Kellar passed the torch to the talented Howard Thurston, who along with Houdini would dominate American magic in the early part of the twentieth century.

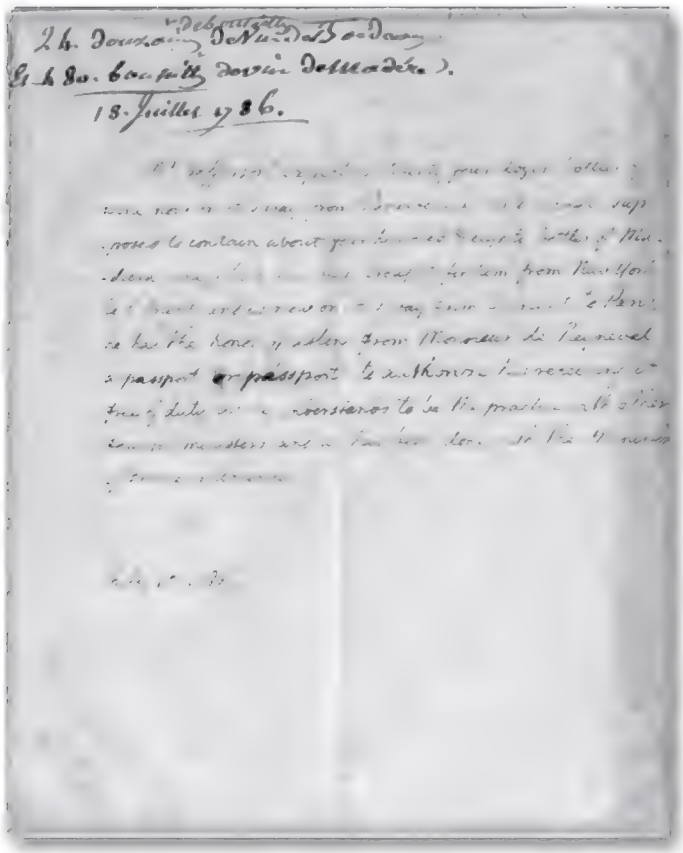
Robert Heller (1826-1878), one of the founding fathers of American magic, began his career in 1858. His six-year tour focused on the presentation of spectacular illusions, and he became a success throughout the U.S., Great Britain, Europe and Asia. Heller's popularity and name recognition prompted Harry Kellar to change his own name to avoid the impression that he was copying the greatness of Heller.

A remarkable letter from Houdini – who himself is probably the best-known magician in history – in which he pays homage to the great ones who had gone before him. In fine condition, with a large bold signature. (#25019) **$4,950.00**


"The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibilities and its obligations – not to abandon it"
Herbert Hoover

"The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibilities and its obligations – not to abandon it"

48. HOOVER, HERBERT. 1874-1964. 31st President of the U.S. (1929-1933). **Uncommon Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a 3 ½ in. x 5 in. leaf in dark ink *"'The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibilities and its obligations – not to abandon it' Herbert Hoover"*. This quotation is from Hoover's 1934 book Challenge to Liberty, written during the rise of fascist and other extremist governments in both Europe and Asia. Minor toning to the vertical edges; overall, in fine condition. The text and signature are both quite dark, and contrast very well with the light paper. (#23692) **$950.00**



Thomas Jefferson eagerly awaits the arrival of twenty-four cases of wine from Bordeaux!

49. Jefferson, Thomas. Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed in the third person, One page, Quarto, dated July 10, 1786, Paris, France. At this time, Jefferson was serving the young United States as Minister to France. Jefferson pens (in full):

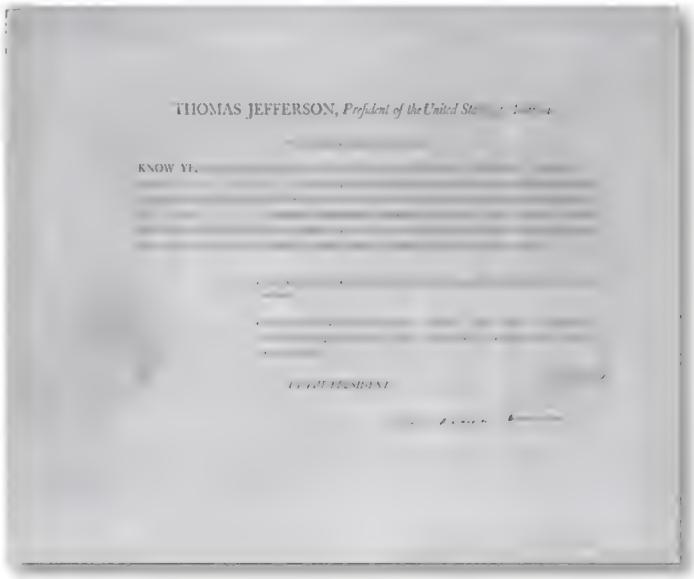
> *"Mr. Jefferson expecting twenty four dozen bottles of wine now on it's way from Bourdeaux, and a cask, supposed to contain about four hundred & eighty bottles of Madeira wine which has been brought for him from New York to l'Orient and is now on it's way from l'Orient to Paris, he has the honor of asking from Monsieur de Reyneual a passport of passports to authorise his receiving it free of duty as he understands to be the practice with other foreign ministers, and as had been done with the Minister of France in America.*
>
> *July 10, 1786"*

Another hand has docketed the letter in French at the upper left with the delivery notes of the wine, dated July 18, 1786.

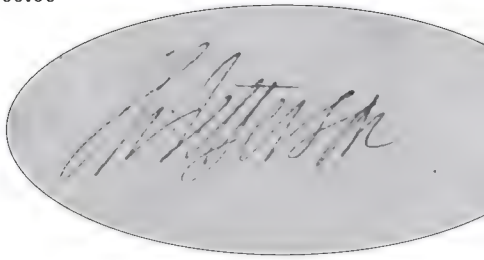
Jefferson was an avid wine lover and noted gourmet. During his years in France (1784-1789), he took extensive trips through French and other European wine regions and sent the best back home. Though he called wine a "necessary of life", his wine interests went far beyond just drinking wine. He was interested in its viticulture, making notes on German and Italian grape growing and examining "the details relative to the most celebrated wines of France." He planted vineyards at Monticello and experimented with grape growing in his Paris garden on the Champs-Elysees. He also encouraged Philip Mazzei, John Adlum and others in their vineyard efforts and accurately predicted that America would, some day, make wines as good as those of France. Jefferson famously made the pronouncement that, "We could in the United States make as great a variety of wines as are made in Europe, not exactly of the same kinds, but doubtless as good." He was right on both accounts. While wine grape growing in North America was full of promise, a significant portion of planted grapes in the early years of American viticulture were of the European variety *Vitus vinifera,* which did not survive the many vine diseases native to the Americas.

Some of the highest prices ever paid for vintage wine were for several bottles of Chateau Lafite Bordeaux, owned by Thomas Jefferson back in the late 1700s, leaving us with the tantalizing possibility that those rare bottles might very well have been part of the cache referred to in this letter. In fact, the highest price ever paid for a single bottle of wine was for a Bordeaux, a 1787 Chateau Lafite from Jefferson's personal cellar, for which the Forbes Collection paid $160,000.00 in 1985.

Some toning to the edges, and tape reinforcement to the hinge by which is attached the address overleaf; otherwise, in fine condition. A fantastic early letter from Thomas Jefferson, written from Paris, regarding the famed wines of France. (#24942) **$25,000.00**



50. Jefferson, Thomas. Appointment Document Signed as President, 15 ½ in. x 13 in., on vellum, dated June 10, 1802. The document appoints Henry S. Langdon of New Hampshire a "General Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the New Hampshire District". Signed boldly at the lower right, *"Th: Jefferson"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State **James Madison** just to the lower left. Minor toning, and one small (3mm) hole at the "S" in "Secretary of State"; otherwise, in fine condition with dark text and signatures, and original paper and wax seal intact at the center left. A handsome document signed by two of the country's most important Founding Fathers: Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and James Madison, the "Father of the Constitution" and the primary force behind its authorship and adoption. (#24978) **$9,500.00**



In one of his finest letters of state, President Thomas Jefferson defends his most controversial policy – the Embargo Act of 1807 – to the citizens of Sanford, Maine, who had suffered greatly under its restrictions

"For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted by all those ills which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts by a steady observance of justice towards all"

"...all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts which, taken together, expose our commerce and marines, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies..."

"To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the Nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our marines to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights..."

51. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809). **Historic Autograph Letter Signed as President**, Two pages, Quarto, dated September 10, 1808 from Washington. With this letter, Jefferson responds to a petition by the townspeople of Sanford, Maine, in which they boldly ask the President to convene a special session of Congress to repeal the Embargo. Jefferson pens (in full):

"To the inhabitants of Sanford in legal town-meeting assembled

Your representation and request were received on the 8th inst and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings so respectable a body of my fellow citizens. No person has seen with more concern than myself the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live, times to which the history of nations presents us no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted by all those ills which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts by a steady observance of justice towards all. By much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifice at length however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts which, taken together, expose our commerce and marines, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other, but we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the powers of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully. In reviewing these measures therefore we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the Nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our marines to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.

In the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce as may render that of the U.S. sufficiently safe in the judgment of the President, he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change of measures affecting neutral commerce is known to have taken place. The Orders of England, and the Decrees of France and Spain, existing at the date of these laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain indeed a contest for the government appears to have arisen, but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the Executive competent to such a decision.

You desire that, in this conflict of power, Congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call. Because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

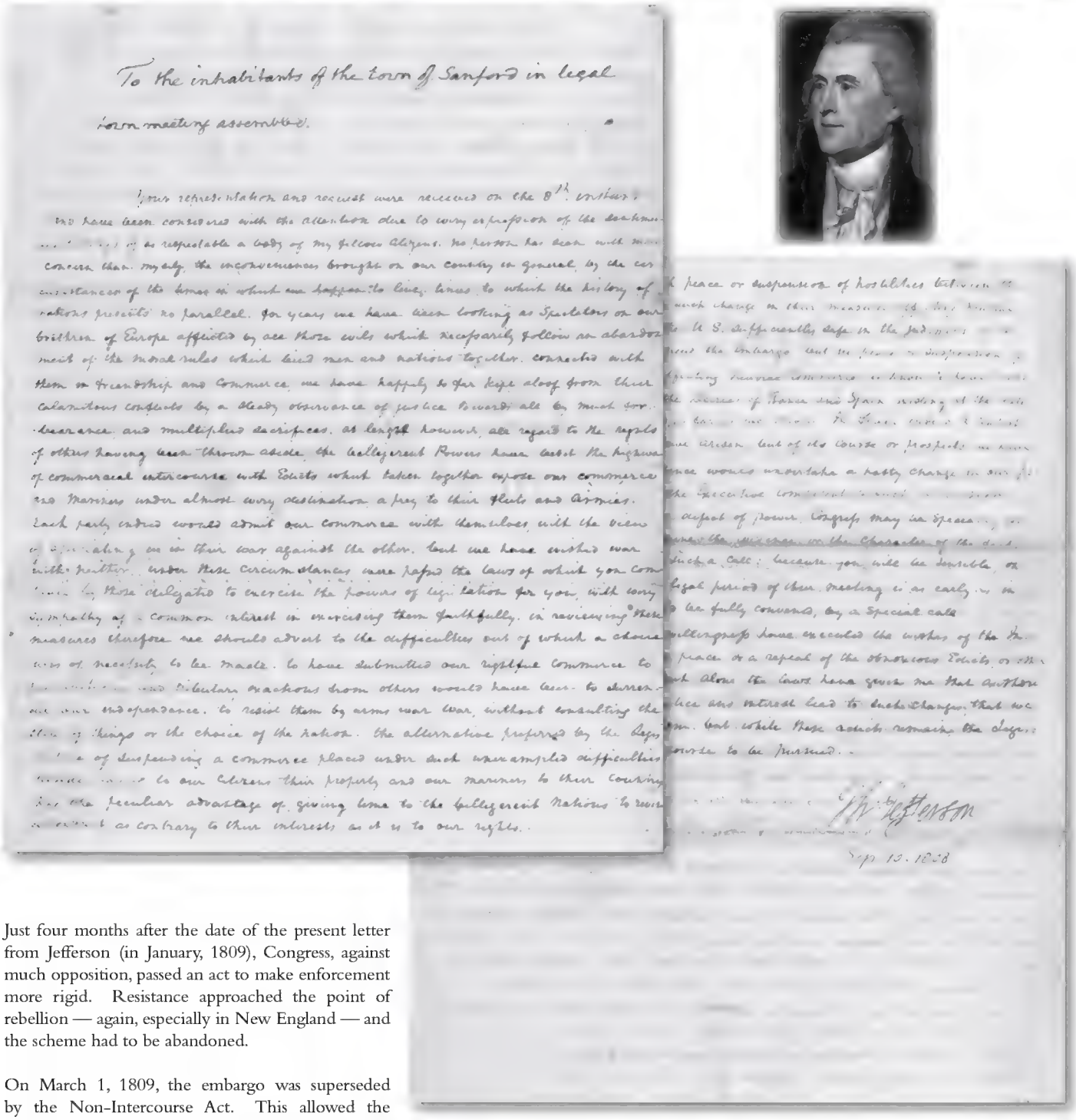
I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the Inhabitants of North Yarmouth had peace or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority, and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes that we ought continually to expect them, but while these edicts remain the legislature alone can proscribe the course to be pursued.

Th: Jefferson"

The Embargo Act of 1807 was passed on December 22 of that year by the U.S. Congress, in answer to the British orders in council restricting neutral shipping and to Napoleon's restrictive Continental System. The U.S. merchant marine suffered mightily from both the British and French, and Thomas Jefferson undertook to answer both nations with measures that, by restricting neutral trade, would show the importance of that trade. The first attempt was the Non-importation Act, passed April 18, 1806, forbidding the importation of specified British goods in order to force Great Britain to relax its rigorous rulings on cargoes and sailors. The act was suspended, but the Embargo Act of 1807 was a bolder statement of the same idea. It forbade all international trade to and from American ports, and Jefferson hoped that Britain and France would be persuaded of the value and the rights of a neutral commerce.

In January, 1808, the prohibition was extended to inland waters and land commerce to halt the skyrocketing trade with Canada. Merchants, sea captains, and sailors were naturally dismayed to find themselves without income and to see their ships rotting at the wharves, and many different smuggling schemes were concocted by the merchantmen to circumvent the law.

Jefferson's daring attempt to use economic pressure in a world at war was ultimately not successful. Britain and France stood firm, and not enough pressure could be brought to bear on the belligerents. Enforcement was difficult, especially in New England, where merchants looked on the scheme as an attempt to defraud them of a livelihood, as so eloquently presented here by the townspeople of Sanford to the President.



To the inhabitants of the town of Sanford in legal town meeting assembled.

Your representation and request were received on the 8th. instant; and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments of so respectable a body of my fellow citizens. No person has been with more concern than myself, the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live, times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking at spectators on our brethren of Europe afflicted by all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance and multiplied sacrifices, at length however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent Powers have seized the highways of commercial intercourse with Europe which taken together expose our commerce and Mariners under almost every destination a prey to their fleets and Armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with the views of speculating on us in their war against the other, but we have neither war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the powers of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully, in reviewing these measures therefore we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. to have submitted our rightful commerce to [illegible] and tributary exactions from others would have been to surrender our independance. to resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the nation. the alternative preferred by the legislature of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties was to expose to our citizens their property and our mariners to their cruising for the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revoke edicts as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.

[illegible] peace or suspension of hostilities between [illegible] such change in their measures [illegible] the U. S. sufficiently safe in the [illegible] arms the embargo and to place [illegible] [illegible] commerce as known [illegible] the course of France and Spain writing of the [illegible] [illegible] the French [illegible] [illegible] have chosen but of its course or prospects [illegible] since would undertake a hasty change in our [illegible] the executive communicated [illegible] [illegible] disposal of power. Congress may be speedily [illegible] the interests or the character of the [illegible] such a call; because you will be sensible, as [illegible] legal period of their meeting is as early as [illegible] be fully convened, by a special call [illegible] have exceeded the wishes of the [illegible] peace or a repeal of the obnoxious Edicts or [illegible] but alone the causes have given me that authority [illegible] and interest lead to such change, that we [illegible] but while these objects remain the steps [illegible] course to be pursued.

Th: Jefferson

Sep. 13. 1808

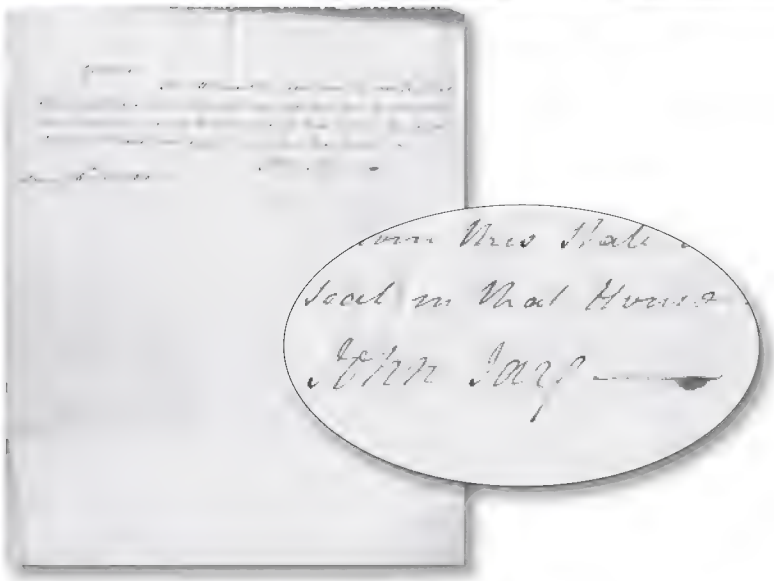
Just four months after the date of the present letter from Jefferson (in January, 1809), Congress, against much opposition, passed an act to make enforcement more rigid. Resistance approached the point of rebellion — again, especially in New England — and the scheme had to be abandoned.

On March 1, 1809, the embargo was superseded by the Non-Intercourse Act. This allowed the resumption of all commercial intercourse except with Britain and France. Jefferson reluctantly accepted it. Not unexpectedly, it failed to bring pressure on Britain and France. In 1810 it was replaced by Macon's Bill No. 2 (named after Nathaniel Macon), which virtually ended the experiment.

A fantastic letter of state from President Jefferson with sparkling language, reminiscent of his most famous writings including his First Inaugural Address and the Declaration of Independence.

In fine condition. Worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of American manuscripts. (#24727) **$75,000.00**

New York governor John Jay notifies his State Legislature of the resignation of U.S. Senator James Watson, who had vacated his seat to accept a residential appointment as U.S. Naval Officer for New York City

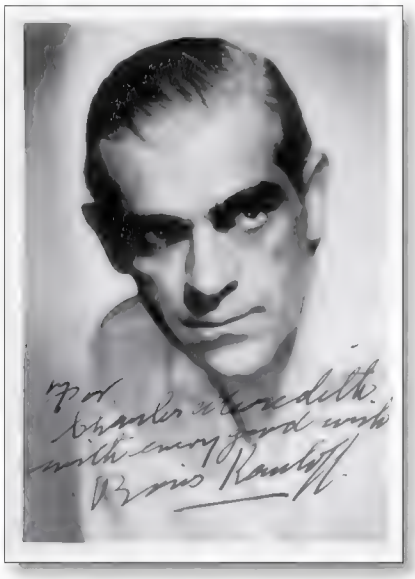


52. JAY, JOHN. 1745-1829. American lawyer and politician. **Autograph Letter Signed** as Governor of New York, One page, Quarto, dated March 2, 1800 from Albany. Written to *"Gentlemen"* – most certainly, the members of the New York state legislature. Jay writes (in full):

> *"Gentlemen*
>
> *You will perceive by a letter from the Vice President of the United States, which I herewith lay upon you, that the honorable James Watson, Esq., one of the Senators from this state in the Senate of the United States has resigned his seat in that House.*
>
> *John Jay"*

James Watson (1750-1806) was elected as a Federalist to the U.S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sloss Hobart, and served from August 17, 1798, to March 19, 1800, when he resigned to accept an appointment by President John Adams as United States naval officer at New York City.

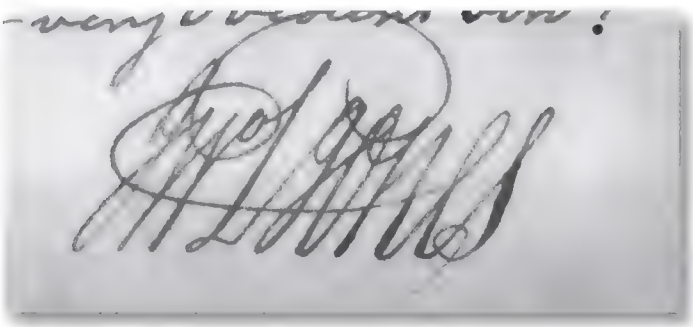
Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816) was elected in 1800 to fill the vacancy caused by Watson's resignation, and served from April 3, 1800 to March 3, 1803. However, he was an unsuccessful candidate in 1802 after the Republicans took control of the New York state legislature and elected Thomas Jefferson in the controversial Presidential election of 1800. With the ascension of Thomas Jefferson (and later, with Alexander Hamilton's death in 1804), the power previously wielded by the Federalist party in New York began to wane, and no further Federalist candidates were elected to the U.S. Senate from that state, other than Rufus King in 1813. In fine condition. (#) **$950.00**

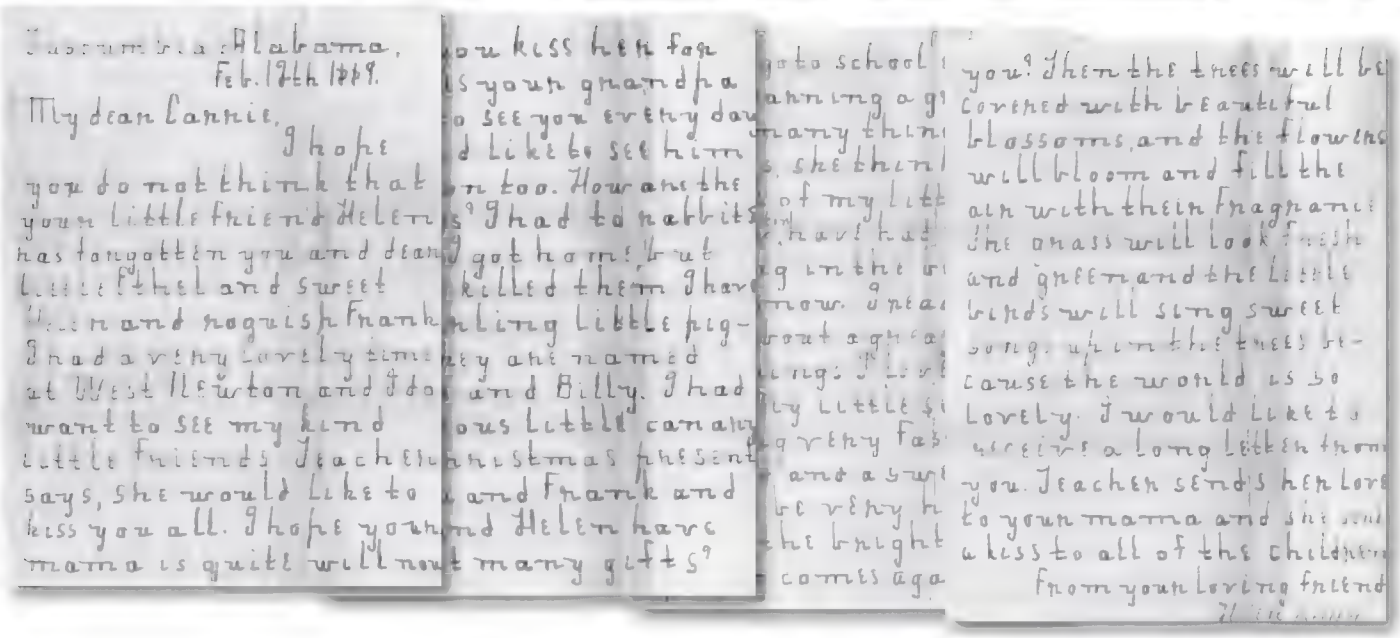


54. KARLOFF, BORIS. 1887-1969. British-born horror film actor. **Signed Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 in., sepia-tone. A fine head and shoulders portrait of the actor, boldly inscribed on the image in black ink, *"For Charles Meredith, with every good wish, Boris Karloff"*. In fine condition. The signature is exceptional. (#) **$595.00**

Captain John Paul Jones to the British:
"I have not yet begun to fight!"

53. JONES, JOHN PAUL. 1747-1792. American naval officer. **Very Rare Signature** penned on a leaf approximately 1 in. x 2 1/2 in. [cut from a larger document], *"Jno P Jones"*. . Born John Paul in Scotland, the man who would become an American naval hero first served on British ships, then deserted to America after killing one of his crew (1773). During the American Revolution, Jones was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Continental Navy (December 7, 1775), and was given command of the *Alfred* (1775), the *Providence* (1776), and the *Ranger* (1777). Successes against British Atlantic shipping during this period earned him the command of the French-donated vessel *Duras*, renamed *Bonhomme Richard* as a compliment to Benjamin Franklin (1779). Jones is probably best remembered for his famous words exclaimed when he refused to surrender his ship in a fierce battle with a British convoy escorted by the *Serapis*: "**I have not yet begun to fight!**" He was able to capture the *Serapis* (September 23, 1779) in one of the most desperate sea battles in naval history; though he won the fight, Jones lost his ship, which sank two days later. Jones' signature is one of the rarest of all Revolutionary War figures. In fine condition. (#24396) **$6,950.00**




Tuscumbia, Alabama,
Feb. 12th 1889.
My dear Carrie,
I hope you do not think that your little friend Helen has forgotten you and dear little Ethel and sweet Helen and roguish Frank. I had a very lovely time at West Newton and I do want to see my kind little friends. Teacher says, she would like to kiss you all. I hope your mama is quite well now. Will you kiss her for me? Does your grandpa come to see you every day? I would like to see him and Don too. How are the rabbits? I had t[w]o rabbits when I got home, but jumbo killed them. I have two darling little pigeons. They are named Annie and Billy. I had a precious little canary for a Christmas present did you and Frank and Ethel and Helen have a great many gifts? Do you go to school every day? I am learning a great deal about many things. Teacher says, she thinks you and all of my little friends in Newton have had fine fun playing in the beautiful white snow. I read in my books about a great many nice things I love my books. My little sister is growing very fast. She is a good and sweet baby. I shall be very happy when the bright warm spring comes again. Shall you? Then the trees will be covered with beautiful blossoms and the flowers will bloom and fill the air with their fragrance. The grass will look fresh and green and the little birds will sing sweet songs upon the trees because the world is so lovely. I would like to receive a long letter from you. Teacher sends her Love to your mama and she sends a kiss to all of the children.
From your loving friend, Helen Keller"

"I am learning a great deal about many things..."

Less than two years after learning to communicate, eight-year-old Helen Keller is fascinated with the world that has opened up around her

"I shall be very happy when the bright warm spring comes again. Shall you? Then the trees will be covered with beautiful blossoms and the flowers will bloom and fill the air with their fragrance. The grass will look fresh and green and the little birds will sing sweet songs upon the trees because the world is so lovely"

55. Keller, Helen. 1880-1968. American author and lecturer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, dated February 12, 1889 from her home in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Written to *"My dear Carrie"* – Caroline Derby, a friend she had met during her recent trip to Newton, Massachusetts. The young Helen pens (in full):

"My dear Carrie,

I hope you do not think that your little friend Helen has forgotten you and dear little Ethel and sweet Helen and roguish Frank. I had a very lovely time at West Newton and I do want to see my kind little friends. Teacher [Anne Sullivan] *says, she would like to kiss you all. I hope your mama is quite well now. Will you kiss her for me? Does your grandpa come to see you every day? I would like to see him and Don too. How are the rabbits? I had t*[w]*o rabbits when I got home, but jumbo killed them. I have two darling little pigeons. They are named Annie and Billy. I had a precious little canary for a Christmas present did you and Frank and Ethel and Helen have a great many gifts? Do you go to school every day? I am learning a great deal about many things. Teacher says, she thinks you and all of my little friends in Newton have had fine fun playing in the beautiful white snow. I read in my books about a great many nice things I love my books. My little sister is growing very fast. She is a good and sweet baby. I shall be very happy when the bright warm spring comes again. Shall you? Then the trees will be covered with beautiful blossoms and the flowers will bloom and fill the air with their fragrance. The grass will look fresh and green and the little birds will sing sweet songs upon the trees because the world is so lovely. I would like to receive a long letter from you. Teacher sends her Love to your mama and she sends a kiss to all of the children.*
From your loving friend, Helen Keller"

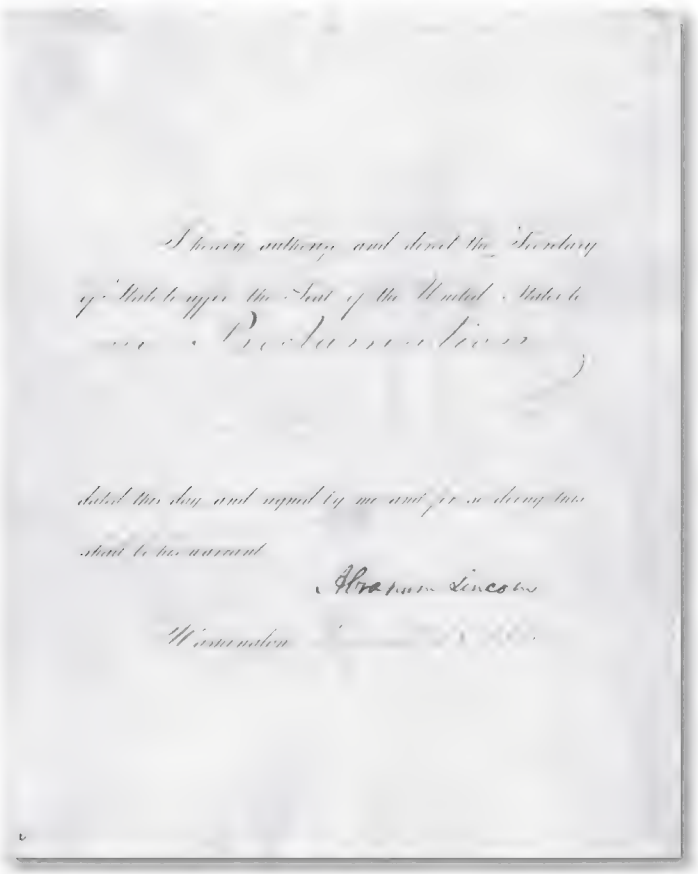
On March 3, 1887, Anne Sullivan arrived at the Keller house in Tuscumbia and for the first time met Helen Keller. Anne and Helen moved into a small cottage on the land of the main house to separate the young Helen from the rest of the family. Over the coming weeks, a bond grew between the two, and after a month of Anne's patient and constant teaching, Helen had a breakthrough, which would later be termed a "miracle".

Anne led Helen to a water pump in the yard on April 5th, 1887, and pumped water over the child's hand, spelling out the word water in Helen's free hand. Something about this explained the meaning of words within Helen, and Anne could immediately see in her face that she finally understood. Helen later recounted the incident:

> "We walked down the path to the well-house, attracted by the fragrance of the honey-suckle with which it was covered. Someone was drawing water and my teacher placed my hand under the spout. As the cool stream gushed over one hand she spelled into the other the word water, first slowly, then rapidly. I stood still, my whole attention fixed upon the motions of her fingers. Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness as of something forgotten, a thrill of returning thought, and somehow the mystery of language was revealed to me."

Helen immediately asked Anne for the name of the pump to be spelled-out on her hand and then the name of the trellis. All the way back to the house Helen learned the name of everything she touched and also asked for Anne's name. Anne spelled the name "Teacher" on Helen's hand. Within the next few hours, Helen had grasped the spelling of thirty new words. Helen's progress from then on was astonishing. Her ability to learn was far more advanced than anything previously seen before in someone without sight or hearing. It wasn't long before Anne was teaching Helen to read, first with raised letters and then with Braille, as well as to write with both ordinary and Braille typewriters.

A touching letter from Helen Keller, then just eight years old and newly connected with the world around her. Archival repair to the left third of each page, from top to bottom; otherwise, in fine condition with a wonderful signature. (#24929) **$12,500.00**



Lincoln recognizes the port of Newport, Vermont, as a key point of commerce between the U.S. and Canada

56. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Important Document Signed as President** *"Abraham Lincoln"*, One page, Quarto, dated August 18, 1864, Washington. The letter reads (in full):

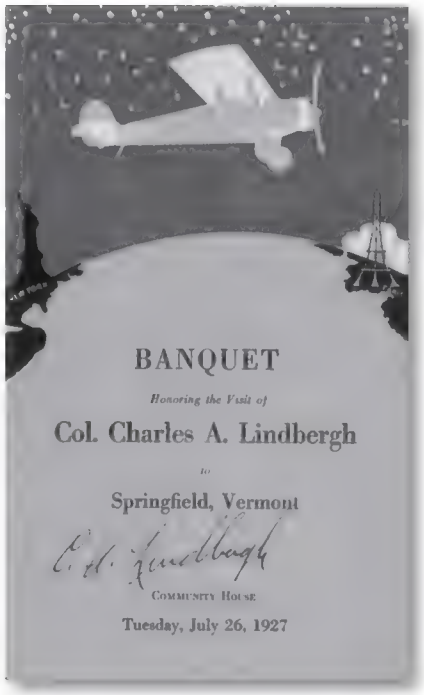
> *"I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to my Proclamation, dated this day, and signed by me and for so doing this shall be his warrant."*

Signed in full *"Abraham Lincoln"* at the lower right.

The proclamation referred to in this document was issued on the same day (August 18, 1864), which recognizes the port of Newport, Vermont, as "entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States..." Part of the "Northeast Kingdom", the city of Newport sits on the southern edge of Lake Memphremagog. Its proximity to the Canadian border, which bisects the lake, made it an important gateway for commerce between the U.S. and the Canadian province of Quebec during the 19th century.

Minor toning; otherwise, in fine condition. Accompanied with a copy of the printed text of the Proclamation. (#24575) **$9,500.00**

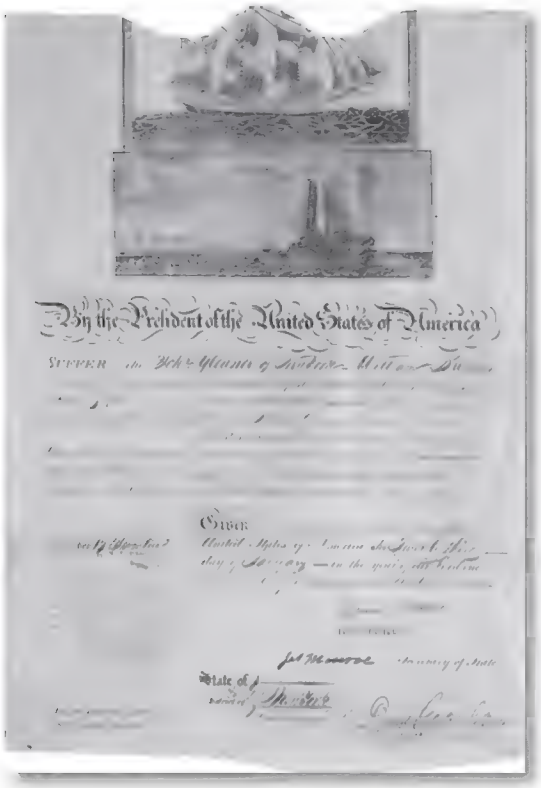
57. LAKE, VERONICA. 1919-1973. American film actress. **Rare Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a sexy image of the platinum-blonde actress wearing a two-piece swim suit. Signed with sentiment in black ink on the image, *"Sincerely, Veronica Lake"*. In fine condition. (#) **$795.00**



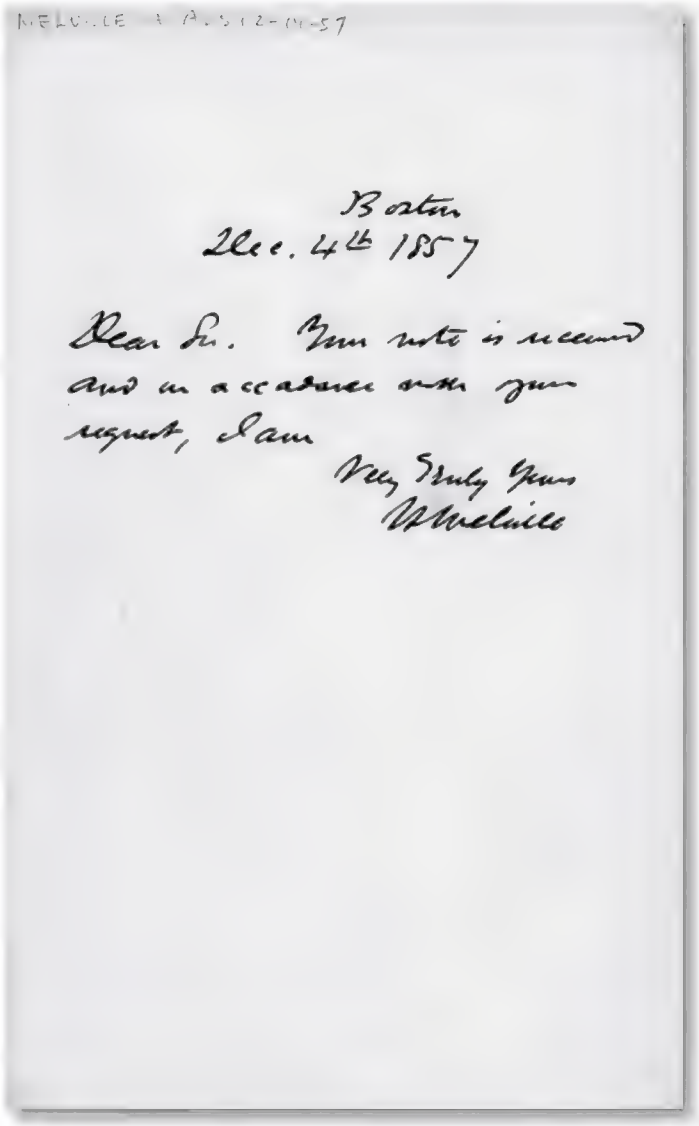
"Lucky Lindy" attends a banquet given in his honor just two months after crossing the Atlantic in his monoplane, the *Spirit of St. Louis*

58. LINDBERGH, CHARLES A. 1902-1974. American aviator. **Historic Signed Banquet Program**, an Octavo menu printed in two shades of blue with silver accents, featuring the *Spirit of St. Louis* in a star-studded sky midway between the Statue of Liberty and the Eiffel Tower. The Banquet was given in Lindbergh's honor during his visit to Springfield, Vermont, at a dinner held at the Community House on July 26, 1927 – just two months after his historic Atlantic crossing. Springfield was one of Lindbergh's stops on his triumphant tour of the U.S. in 1927 to promote aviation after his courageous flight. Signed boldly on the cover in black ink, *"C.A. Lindbergh"*. In fine condition with vibrant colors and crisp text. (#24961) **$2,500.00**

59. Lloyd, Harold. 1893-1971. Silent film comedian. **Handsome Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a very nice head and shoulders publicity photograph of the beloved actor and comedian wearing his trademark round spectacles. Boldly inscribed in black ink at the lower right corner, *"To – Lionel Aucoin, With my best wishes for you. Harold Lloyd"*. In fine condition. (#) **$695.00**

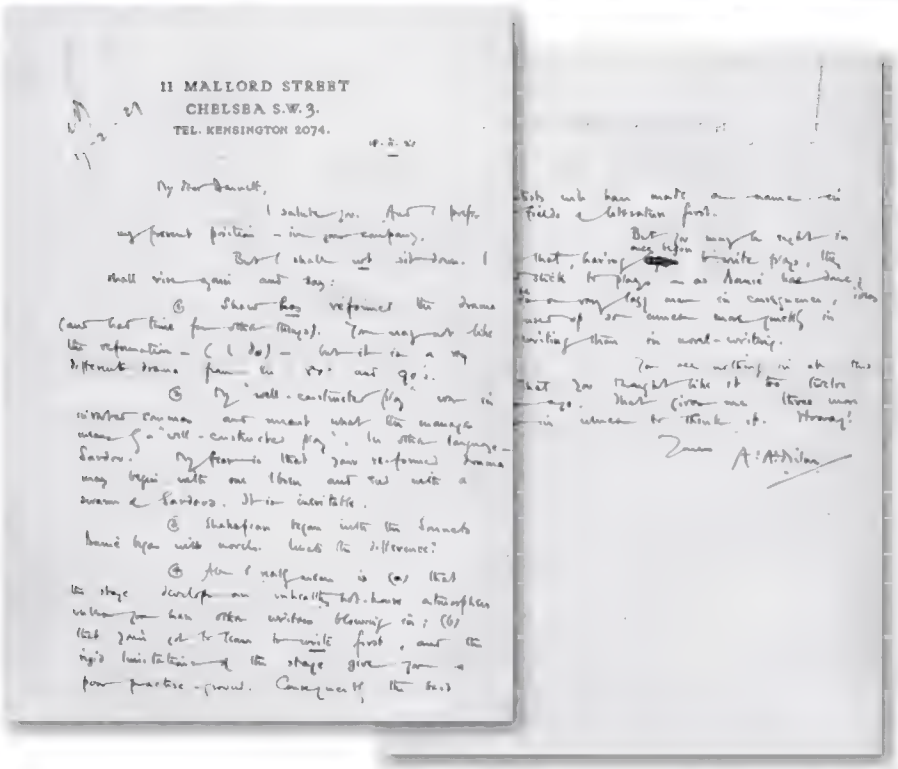


60. Madison, James and James Monroe. War of 1812-date Scallop Top Ship's Passport Signed as President and Secretary of State, approx. 10¼ in. x 15 in., on vellum, dated January 23, 1813, for the *"Sch*[oone]*r Gleaner of New York William C. Brevoort master or commander of the burthern of One hundred seventy nine & 55/95 tons or thereabouts"*, mounted with *"no"* guns, navigated with thirteen men. Signed at the lower right, *"James Madison"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State James Monroe in dark black ink to the lower left. White paper and red wax seal intact. A very beautiful and desirable war-date document. Minor hole (believed to be original) at the upper left corner; otherwise, in fine condition. (#11995) **$1,950.00**



Herman Melville, the author of *Moby Dick*

61. Melville, Herman. 1819-1891. American novelist. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated December 4, 1857 from Boston. In full: "*Dear Sir. Your note is received and in accordance with your request, I am Very Truly Yours, H Melville*". In very fine condition with excellent contrast between the dark holograph text and paper. (#24274) **$9,500.00**


11 MALLORD STREET
CHELSEA S.W.3.
TEL. KENSINGTON 2074.

Though best remembered as the author of Winnie-the-Pooh, A.A. Milne, an accomplished playwright himself, discusses the work of his contemporaries George Bernard Shaw and J.M. Barrie, the creator of *Peter Pan*

"Shakespeare began with the Sonnets. Barrie began with words. What's the difference?"

"...you've got to learn to write first, and the rigid limitation of the stage gives you a poor practice-ground. Consequently the best dramatists will have made a name in other fields of literature first..."

62. MILNE, A(LAN). A(LEXANDER). 1882-1956. Scottish-born British author. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated November 18, 1921. Written to *"My dear Bennett"*. Milne pens (in full):

"My dear Bennett,

I salute you. And I prefer my present position – in your company.

But I shall not sit down. I shall rise again and say:

1) Shaw has reformed the drama (and had time for other things). You may not like the reformation – (I do) – but it is a very different drama from the 80's and 90's.

2) My 'well-constructed play' was in inverted commas and meant that the manager means by a 'well-constructed play', in other language – Sardou. My fear is that your reformed drama may begin with one Ibsen and end with a swam of Sardous. It is inevitable.

3) Shakespeare began with the Sonnets. Barrie began with words. What's the difference?

4) All I really mean is (a) that the stage develops an unhealthy hot-house atmosphere unless you have other writers blowing in; (b) that you've got to learn to write first, and the rigid limitation of the stage gives you a poor practice-ground. Consequently the best dramatists will have made a name in other fields of literature first.

But you may be right in saying that, having once begun to write plays, they should stick to plays – as Barrie has done; with the result that he is a very lazy man in consequence, ideas being used up so much more quickly in play-writing than in novel-writing.

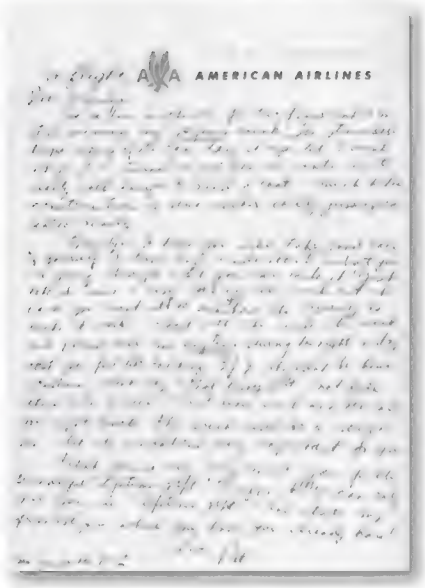
You see nothing in all this but that you thought like it too twelve years ago. That gives me three more years in which to think it. Hooray!

Yours

A.A. Milne"

A delightful letter from Milne, with his hostile critique of J.M. Barrie, the creator of Peter Pan. Victorien Sardou, the dramatist upon whose play the opera *Tosca* is based, and Henrik Ibsen, dubbed the "Father of Modern Drama", were both legendary playwrights and highly respected by those who followed. However, their strict adherence to rigid dramatic formula had begun to be tested in the 1920s not only by Milne, but by George Bernard Shaw and J.M. Barrie, which Milne alludes to in this letter. In fact, it was Shaw who came up with the term "Sardoodledum" to describe the contrived dramatic machinery of Sardou's plays, which Shaw considered empty of ideas. Wonderful content in this letter from Milne, which perfectly captures his sharp wit and biting humor. In fine condition. (#25021) **$2,950.00**

63. MIX, TOM. 1880-1940. American actor in western films. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone, a handsome image of the white-hatted cowboy wearing a suit and tie, and looking off to his right. Inscribed on the image in dark blue/purple ink, *"To The Olympia Theatre, Best wishes, Tom Mix"*. In fine condition. The signature and inscription are absolutely pristine. (#) **$495.00**



Distraught over her impending divorce from Arthur Miller, Marilyn Monroe receives a cheerful letter from her friend and publicist, Pat Newcomb, attempting to lift her spirits:

"Marilyn, I hope you will take good care of yourself. I know and understand what you are going through – but you will make it! Just take it 'nice 'n easy'. It will all work out…"

64. [Monroe, Marilyn]. Newcomb, Pat. Hollywood agent, best known as Marilyn Monroe's personal friend and publicist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on *"In Flight – American Airlines"* letterhead stationery, dated December 31, 1960, and written to Marilyn Monroe. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope addressed to *"Mrs. Arthur Miller, 444 East 57th St., New York, New York"*, and written *"Personal"* at the lower left corner. Writing to support her friend as her marriage to playwright Arthur Miller was coming to an end, Newcomb pens (in full):

"Dear Marilyn –

We've been up in the air for two hours and I'm still wearing my gorgeous mink! The stewardess asking if she can hang it up, but I won't let go. I've turned on all the air vents – so its really cold enough to need a coat – much to the consternation of some rather chilly passengers seated nearby.

Marilyn, I hope you will take good care of yourself. I know and understand what you are going through – but you will make it! Just take it 'nice 'n easy'. It will all work out – because you want it to and you have the capacity to make it work! Start with the nurse this week and please call me anytime during the night or day that you feel like talking. If I shouldn't be home sometime, don't say 'That lousy Pat – not even there when I call.' Just leave work and I'll call you right back. This week will be a rough one – but it's worth it and very important for you.

Thank you so very very much again for the wonderful 'lifetime gift.' I adore it!!! I can only give you one 'lifetime gift' – and that's my friendship – which you know you already have!

Love, Pat

See you on the 19th"

At the time this letter was written, Marilyn was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. She had separated from Arthur Miller in October, and their divorce was announced to the press on November 11th. On November 5th, the day after *The Misfits* was completed, Marilyn received the terrible news that Clark Gable, her co-star in the film and the man she regarded as a father-figure, had suffered a serious heart attack. He passed away on November 16th. To assuage her grief and comfort her during these troubled times, Marilyn had become addicted to sleeping pills, which further complicated her well-being.

Newcomb's closing phrase in this letter, *"See you on the 19th"*, is a direct reference to the divorce proceedings that had already been scheduled. Just three weeks after the date of this letter (January 20th), Newcomb accompanied Marilyn and her attorney, Aaron Frosch, on a quick trip across the border from El Paso, Texas, into Mexico, where the famous film star appeared before a Mexican judge to finalize her divorce from Miller, citing "incompatibility of character". The divorce became effective on January 24, 1961, after which she would no longer be known as Mrs. Arthur Miller.

A telling letter from Newcomb, Marilyn's trusted friend, written at a very difficult time in the starlet's whirlwind life. The content is especially poignant, given Marilyn's fragile state of mind: just eighteen months later, Marilyn was found dead at her home in Brentwood, Calif., from an overdose of barbiturates. Newcomb was one of the last people to see her alive. In fine condition. (#24926) **$1,500.00**

Shortly after being "discovered" as an artist, Grandma Moses writes to her benefactor about a number of her recently finished paintings

65. Moses, Anna Mary Robertson "Grandma". 1860-1961. American folk artist and painter. **Rare and Important Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Octavo, dated December 10, 1939, from Eagle Bridge, the village nearest her dairy farm on the outskirts of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York. Written to **Louis J. Caldor** of New York City, the art collector who discovered her and became her first benefactor. Accompanied with the original handwritten transmittal envelope. In full (grammar and misspellings uncorrected):

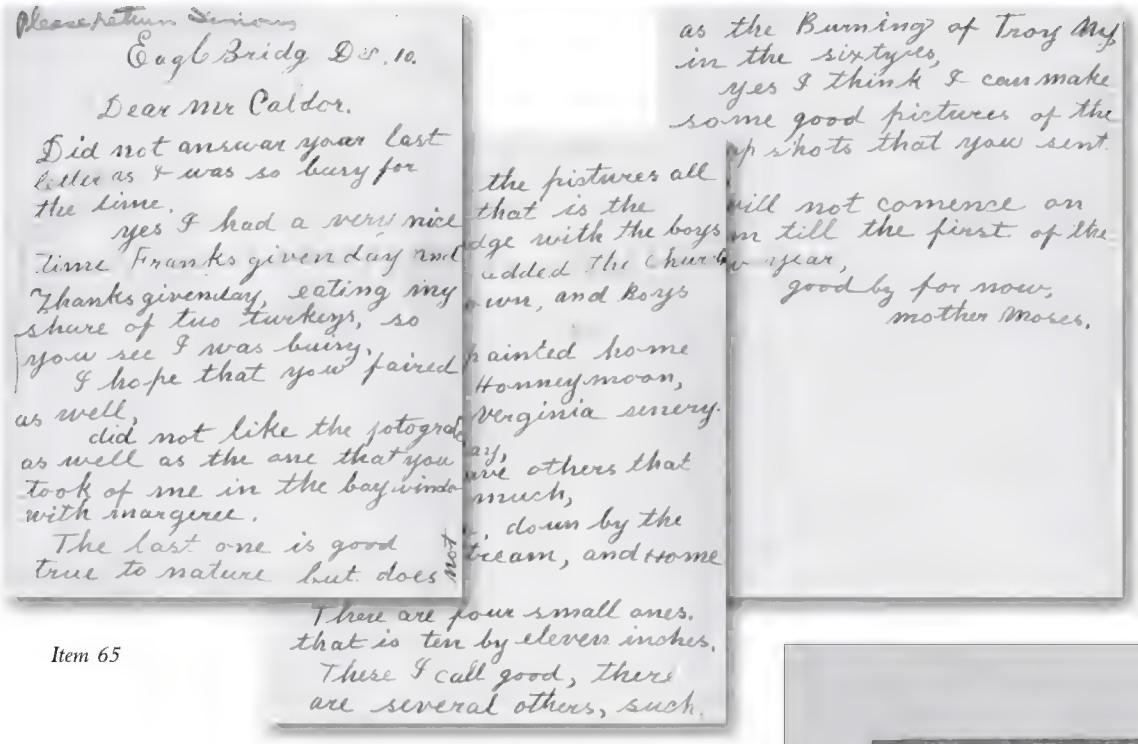
"Dear Mr. Caldor,

Did not answer your last letter as I was so busy for the time.

Yes I had a very nice time. Frank's given day [possibly a reference to her first cousin, Frank Moses] *and Thanks givenday, eating my share of two turkeys, so you see I was buisy. I hope that you faired as well, did not like the fotograh as well as the one that you took of me in the bay window with margeret.*

The last one is good true to nature but does not flatter.

I have the pictures all repainted. That is the covered Bridge with the boys fishing, I added the church burying grown, and Boys swimming. Also repainted home from the Honneymoon, making a Verginia senery as in my day, I also have others that I like very much, missouria, down by the old mill stream, and home in autom, There are four small ones that is ten by eleven inches. These I call good, there are several others, such as the Burning of Troy NY in the sixtyies, Yes



Item 65

I think I can make some good pictures of the snapshots that you sent up, will not commence on them till the first of the new year,
good by for now,
Mother Moses."

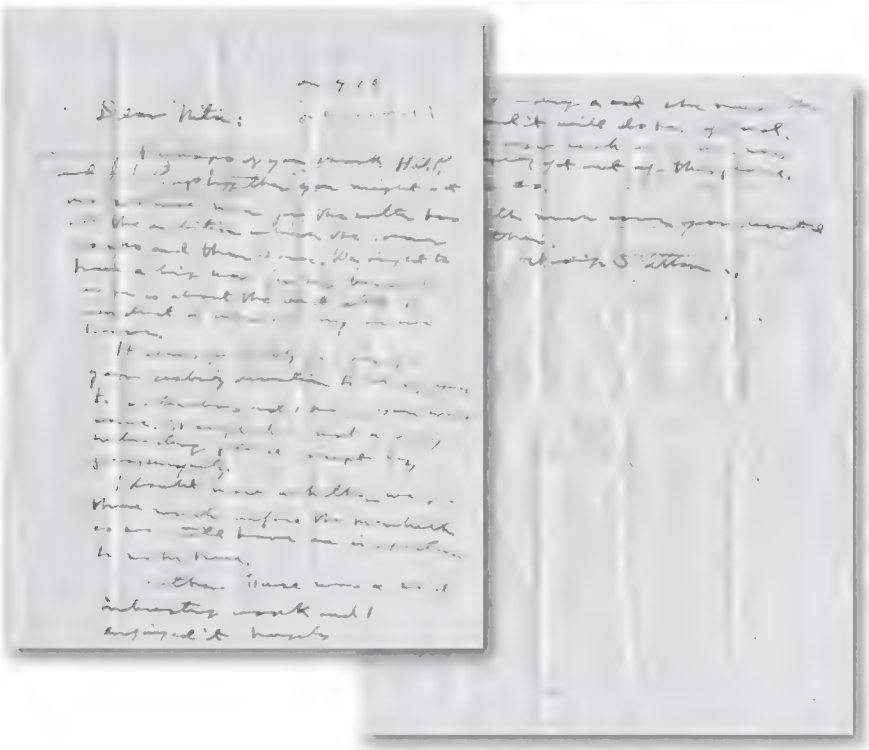
During the Easter holidays of 1938, one of Grandma Moses' daughters arranged to have four of her paintings displayed in the window of the Hoosick Falls drug store. Fortuitously, a New York City engineer and amateur art collector named Louis J. Caldor, while traveling through the area, just happened to stop off in Hoosick Falls and see these paintings in the window. He saw in them great potential, and purchased all the displayed paintings on the spot. He also sought out the artist and bought "all 15" of her paintings. He then arranged for three of her paintings to be included in an October 1939 exhibition of "Contemporary Unknown American Painters" at the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City.

"Grandma" Moses became an overnight sensation – at the age of 79 years. On October 9, 1940, Otto Kallir's Galerie St. Etienne in New York City staged a highly successful one-woman show entitled "What a Farm Wife Painted". This brought her to the attention of art collectors all over the world, and her paintings were highly sought after. She continued her prolific output of paintings, the demand for which never diminished during her lifetime. Her work is commended for its unique perspective and freshness, which is remarkable considering that she never had an art lesson, and that many of her paintings were created in her '90s and even after the age of 100.

This letter was written shortly after Caldor had shown Grandma Moses' paintings at the Museum of Modern Art, but most likely before he had shown the material to Kallir.

A great letter from a momentous time in Grandma Moses' late-blossoming career, in which she mentions a number of paintings that would soon bring her critical acclaim and national recognition. In fine condition. (#23857) **$2,950.00**

66. Nijinsky, Waslaw. 1890-1950. Russian dancer. **Rare Signed Photograph**, approx. 6 ¾ in. x 10 in. (the image being 4 in. x 6 in.), black and white, featuring the dancer in his most famous role, that of the emotional and loving puppet "Petrouchka", who was incapable of expressing his feelings – oddly enough, very much like Nijinsky himself. When Sarah Bernhardt, the renowned actress, saw him perform in the ballet, she said: "I am afraid, I am afraid, for I am watching the greatest actor in the world." Considered to be the greatest dancer of his time, Nijinsky often gave the impression of being suspended in mid-air. His outstanding technique and magnetic stage presence was largely responsible for the impact of Russian ballet on the West. Signed at the lower right corner on the matting, *"W. Nijinsky"*. In fine condition. Nijinsky's autograph is very rare, as he withdrew from public life at the young age of 27 after being diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. (#) **$3,950.00**



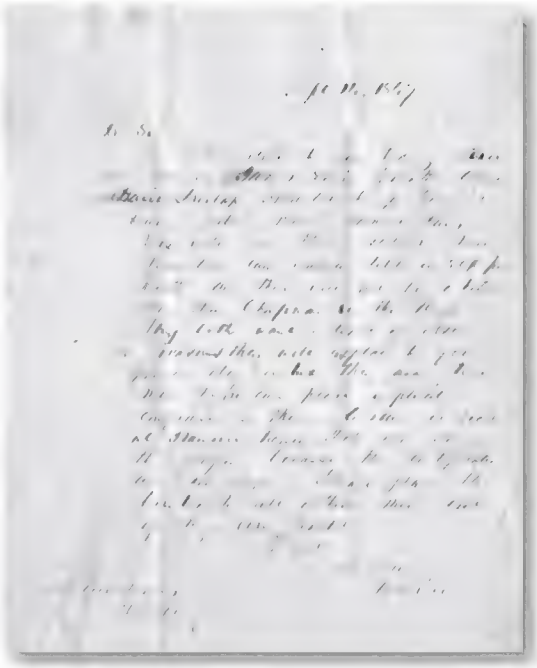
Just two months before plunging across the Mexican border with Pershing to chase Pancho Villa, Patton expresses the utmost confidence in his superior:

"Perhaps if you shook H.O.P. and J[ohn]*.P*[ershing]*. up together you might get two normal men for the latter has all the ambition which the former lacks and then some. We ought to have a big war for his benefit as he is about the best able to conduct a war of any one we have..."*

67. Patton, George S. 1885-1945. U.S. General. Known as "Old Blood and Guts", he was a military genius and a ruthless officer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, [Fort Bliss], January 4, 1916, written to his sister, Nita. In full:

> *"Dear Nita, Perhaps if you shook H.O.P. and J*[ohn]*. J.P*[ershing]*. up together you might get two normal men for the latter has all the ambition which the former lacks and then some. We ought to have a big war for his benefit as he is about the best able to conduct a war of any one we have.*
>
> *It seems perfectly proper for your sisterly devotion to bring you to Columbus* [New Mexico] *and I hope you will come. Though it is not a very interesting place except* [?]*. I doubt now whether we get thru work before the twentieth as we still have an inspection to make here.*
>
> *Southern Grace was a most interesting book and I enjoyed it hugely. Make B*[eatrice, Patton's wife] *go riding a lot she needs the exercise and it will do her good. Things now look as if we may eventually get out of this place. I hope so. With much love your devoted brother,*
>
> *George S. Patton Jr."*

Great content from the fearless Patton at the beginning of his illustrious military career. In fine condition. (#21737) **$3,950.00**



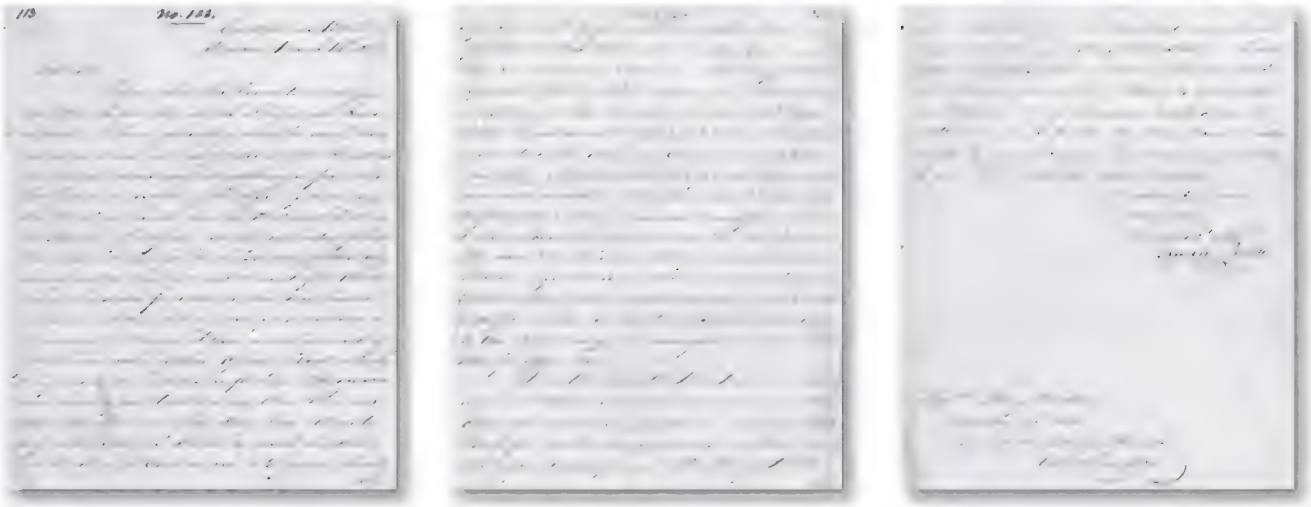
Franklin Pierce sends seven new recruits off to battle during the Mexican-American War

68. Pierce, Franklin. 1804-1869. 14th President of the U.S. (1853-1857). **Autograph letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated April 11, 1847. Written to Lt. George Bowers of the U.S. Army. Pierce pens (in full):

> *"Dr Sir*
>
> *I sent down to you today seven new recruits, James Faris, Jonathan Chapman, David Dunlap, Abel Bunker Jr., Jeremiah Curry, William Burns, Samuel Davis. You will find them excellent men. Burnham can command 40$ or 50$ per month and there will not be a better man than Chapman in the Regt. They both want a leave of absence for reasons they will explain to you in a day or two. They are true men & you can place implicit confidence in them. Cullen is sick at Hanover, hence I do not send the papers because the certificates are not signed. I have paid the bounties to all of these men out of my own pocket.*
>
> *In haste*
>
> *Your friend*
>
> *Fr. Pierce"*

Pierce had resigned from the U.S. Senate in February, 1842 to answer the call of his country in time of war, and was commissioned a brigadier general. He would become the second of three Presidents who served in the Mexican War (Taylor being the first, and U.S. Grant the last).

At the time this letter was written, Pierce was serving as the U.S. Attorney for New Hampshire, a political appointment conferred on him by Pres. James K. Polk for his support during the campaign of 1846. In fine condition. (#24419) **$1,500.00**



Emboldened by the recent heroic raid on Tripoli and the burning of the *Philadelphia*, Commodore Edward Preble writes aboard the USS *Constitution* – "Old Ironsides" – vowing to crush the Barbary states:

"Since my last nothing in particular has transpired excepting the affair of destroying the Tripoline Frigate (late the Philadelphia) in the Harbour of Tripoly"

"I am very apprehensive that Tunis will 'ere long break with us… their object is said to be the American Commerce unless we give them a Frigate, which I hope our Government never will consensus to… I will so beat the Tripolines and the Tunisians if they dare to make war, that we never shall have occasion in future to pay them a cent for Peace or Tribute; this I pledge myself to do, or perish in attempt…"

69. PREBLE, EDWARD. 1761-1807. U.S. naval officer. **Historic Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated March 13, 1804, aboard the U.S.S. *Constitution* – "Old Ironsides" – then at anchor in Malta Harbor. Written to Secretary of War **Henry Dearborn** (1751-1829) in Washington. Preble writes (in full):

"Dear Sir

I have had the honor to write you two letters before this, which I hope you have received. I have generally detailed such transactions in them, as I supposed would be intending to you. Since my last nothing in particular has transpired excepting the affair of destroying the Tripoline Frigate (late the Philadelphia) in the Harbour of Tripoly, for the particulars of that transaction I refer you to the Secretary of the Navy having written him a correct account of it. Winter is not the season for action in these seas, however we have not been wholly idle; for independent of burning the Frigate, I have made upwards of 70 Prisoners, some of them Officers of rank; which I hope to be able to exchange for ours. My squadron now consists of only two Brigs and three Schooners besides this Ship. One of the Brigs I am obliged to keep on the Gibraltar Station to watch the Moors and the Spanish Coast in case a Tripoline should slip by us in the night or thick weather. I am very apprehensive that Tunis will 'ere long break with us. They are equipping a squadron with all possible expedition, three of them Frigates from 24 to 32 Guns are fitting in this Port, and a Frigate of 32 Guns besides several smaller vessels at Tunis, their object is said to be the American Commerce unless we give them a Frigate, which I hope our Government never will consensus to. If I have two Frigates and two Brigs sent out in addition to my present force I will so beat the Tripolines and the Tunisians if they dare to make war, that we never shall have occasion in future to pay them a cent for Peace or Tribute; this I pledge myself to do, or perish in attempt. I have written to the Secretary of the Navy by this opportunity, of course you will know the state of affairs here.

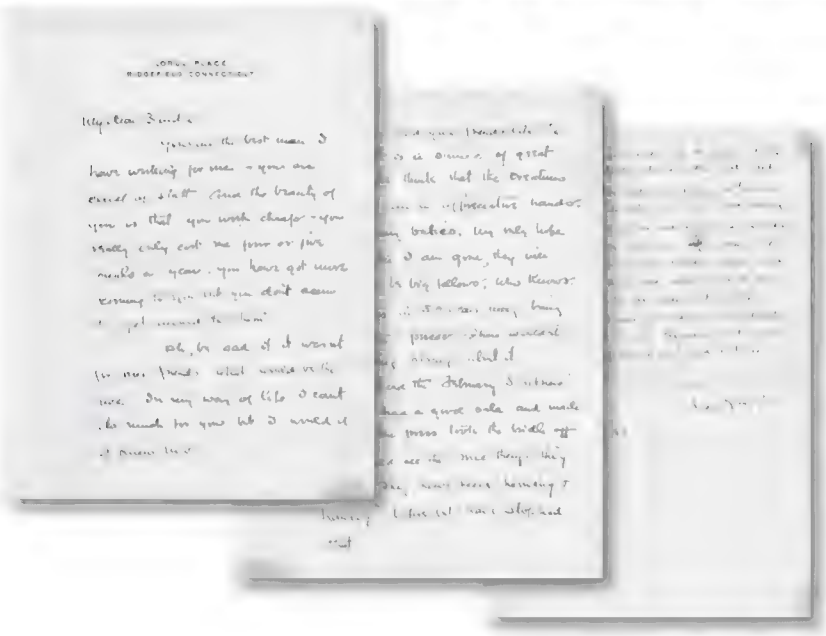
I am told that Mr. J. Cox Barnet commercial agent at Havre de Grace intends to resign that office. This is not generally known, and before it is, I wish you would interest yourself in obtaining the appointment for my Brother Henry Preble who is established there as a Merchant, and I am confident well qualified for the station. I will pledge myself for the rectitude of his conduct. Mr. Madison knows him. Please to interest him in his favor. Your attention to this business will add much to the obligations I am already under to you. I beg you to present my respects to your Lady & Family; and I remain, With esteem & respect

Dear Sir
Yr. Mst. Obt. Servt., Edward Preble"

A superb letter written at the height of the naval war against the Barbary states. Tripoli had declared war on the U.S. in May 1801, after President Jefferson refused to accede to demands of additional tribute payments to guarantee the safety of American merchant vessels. The *Constitution*, commissioned in 1798, was sent in October 1803 to the Mediterranean as Preble's flagship. To the great mortification of the Navy and the young nation, Tripoli had captured the U.S. warship *Philadelphia* after it ran aground on the coast. Realizing that it would be impossible to recapture the vessel, Preble dispatched a raiding party, led by Stephen Decatur, to enter the harbor in a captured Tripolitan vessel, board the Philadelphia, set her afire, and escape. On February 4th, a month prior to this letter, the daring attack was successfully carried out, making Decatur a national hero.

Preble's concern that the American naval garrison in the Mediterranean was under-strength did not fall on deaf ears, and, five months after this letter, with additional warships on station, he was able to mount a series of bold and devastating retaliatory attacks on the heavily defended town and harbor of Tripoli itself, one of the most memorable early naval actions of the famed ship known as "Old Ironsides".

Truly exceptional content from Preble discussing not only the heroic raid on the former USS *Philadelphia*, but also the current naval situation in the Mediterranean including the latest ransom demand from Tunis, as well as Preble's bold closing pledge to either destroy the outlaw states or to *"perish in* [the] *attempt"*. It's hard to imagine a better letter from this crucial time in American history! Minor paper loss to hinge; otherwise, in fine condition with dark, legible text and a handsome signature with ornate paraph. (#24941) **$25,000.00**



I have just made a 1 ½ size Broncho Buster and it is a Pizzaza – d[amn] *if it isn't pretty near the last word in horse. Yours,*

Frederic Remington, Dec. 19 '9"

One week later, Remington succumbed to complications from appendicitis.

Though renowned for his sculpture, Remington had been shifting his creative energy more toward paintings in the last years of his life. Each December, Knoedler's Gallery in New York put on an exhibition of his most recent works. Ten paintings were shown in 1906, twelve in 1907, nineteen in 1908, and twenty-three in 1909. They were received favorably by critics, and sold well. Art critic Royal Cortissoz was to say about the artist in a 1910 issue of *Scribner's* that he (Cortissoz) had seen paintings of Remington's that were "hard as nails. But then came a change… his canvases began to take on more of the aspect of nature. Incidentally, the mark of the illustrator disappeared and that of the painter took its place…."

In one of the very last letters of his life, Frederic Remington hopes that his paintings might someday bring "Old Master" prices after his death, and is pleased with his recent enlargement of the *Bronco Buster*, which he considers *"pretty near the last word in horse"*

70. Remington, Frederic. Poignant Autograph Letter Signed, Three pages, Octavo, on his *"Lorul Place, Ridgefield, Connecticut"* estate stationery, dated December 19, 1909. Written to Mr. Joel Burdick, an old friend of Remington's and an avid outdoorsman, who worked for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. **Just seven days before his death** (on December 26th), Remington pens this incredible letter which hints at his own mortality, and reveals the hope he maintains for his artistic legacy. In full:

"My dear Birdie:

You are the best man I have working for me – you are chief of staff. And the beauty of you is that you work cheap. You really only cost me four or five meals a year. You have got more coming to you but you don't seem to get around to them.

Oh, be good, if it wasn't for our friends what would be the use. In many ways of life I can't do much for you but I would if I knew how.

Well, I am glad your friends like the paintings. It is a source of great satisfaction to think that the creatures of my brain are in appropriate hands. They are my babies. My only hope is that after I am gone, they will grow to be big fellows. Who knows, Remingtons in 50 years may bring 'Old Master' prices. There wouldn't be anything strange about it.

Read the February 'Scribners'. I had a good sale and made a bit. The press took the bridle off and said all the things they know. They have been 'heming and hawing' before but have stopped at that.

One has got to get his art into the public like they put early Christianity into the heathen, with a club.

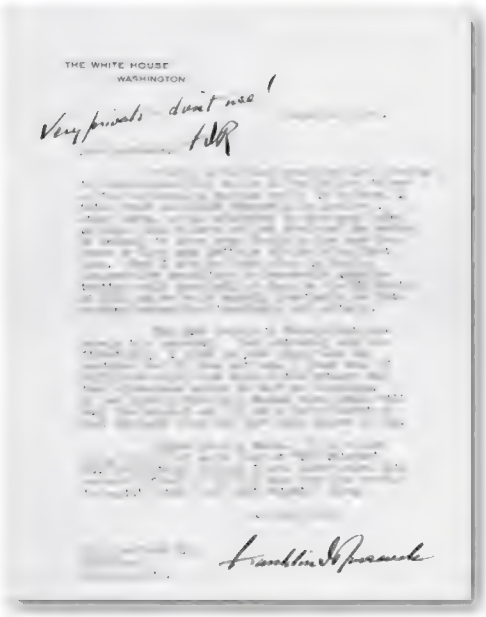
I have marked West Penn up to $10,000. I wouldn't take that but it makes good reading.

Come out here and sit around a Sunday when you can. You are sort of a cheerful idiot and when you go away Monday morning I feel brighter and richer and move more on the air and less on the tax ridden facts of life.

This letter is especially significant, in that Remington reflects on his life's work and how he hopes that his *"babies"* (his recent paintings) will *"grow to be big fellows"* after his passing – perhaps even commanding the lofty prices realized by the *"Old Masters"*! Remington did not abandon sculpture, and there are indications that he dreamed of doing another life-size sculpture along the lines of his recently completed piece for the city of Philadelphia entitled *The Cowboy*. Remington remodeled both *The Bronco Buster* and *The Rattlesnake* at 1.5 times their original size, as he mentions in his letter. Perhaps his most famous piece of art, Remington proudly writes that *The Bronco Buster,* thus re-cast, is *"pretty near the last word in horse"* – words which most poignantly recall the epitaph he had wanted inscribed on his tombstone: quite simply, "He Knew the Horse."

Absolutely amazing content in this final letter from an American master. Minor stain on the corners; overall, in fine condition with Remington's characteristically neat text and signature. (#24042) **$15,000.00**

71. Rains, Claude. 1889-1967. British-born film actor. **Dashing Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, featuring Rains wearing a black bowler, ascot and overcoat. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"Tom – from Claude Rains"*. In fine condition with a nice dark signature. (#) **$395.00**


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Very private don't use!
FDR

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Fearful of a return to economic hard times, FDR pokes fun at his predecessor, Herbert Hoover, while voicing concern over the impending Presidential election of 1940 – a race he would enter at the last minute to contend for a precedent-breaking third term

"Thank you for that grand pamphlet proving for businessmen that we are in for another 'three or four chickens in the pot era'. It is true, I think, that so-called prosperity is good"

"I would… take the position that it does not make a great deal of difference which side wins in the primary… My own hope is that next Summer wiser heads will bury the hatchet and put out a joint ticket of real strength which may have some chance to win"

72. Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **Typed Letter Signed and Initialed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House stationery, dated March 21, 1940. Written to Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. The letter is marked *"Very private – don't use! FDR"* at the head. Also includes the original transmittal envelope, which is also marked *"Private"* in FDR's hand beneath the return address. The President writes (in full):

"Dear Gertrude:

Thank you for that grand pamphlet proving for businessmen that we are in for another 'three or four chickens in the pot era'. It is true, I think, that so-called prosperity is good – in other words, on old standards the business index is high. But we have not yet developed the method of keeping it there even though in the past few years we have made definite strides along that line. What I hate to think about is that a conservative Republican or Democratic Administration would inevitably go back to the old basis of 1929 and we would equally inevitably run into another depression financially and socially.

You poor people in Pennsylvania are surely in a quandary. Very privately and confidentially, I would in your place take the position that it does not make a great deal of difference which side wins in the primary and that bitterness should be kept to a minimum. My own hope is that next Summer wiser heads will bury the hatchet and put out a joint ticket of real strength which may have some chance to win.

Thank you for Rodin. It is a good thing for all of us to look at 'The Thinker' but incidentally (though I have never heard this comment before) he has his hand over his mouth, is sayin' nothin' and just thinkin' along

As ever yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Making light of Herbert Hoover's 1928 campaign promise of "A Chicken in Every Pot – a Car in Every Garage", Roosevelt here cautions this Democratic supporter that another conservative administration – be it Republican or Democrat – would certainly send the country back into Depression. At the time this letter was written, Roosevelt was privately considering a run at a third term. The Democratic National Convention was scheduled for July 15 in Chicago, less than four months away; however, it wasn't until the very week of the convention that Roosevelt confided to DNC Chairman James Farley that he would announce his candidacy (Farley was opposed).

Perhaps, Roosevelt shows indifference as to who will win the Democratic primary in Pennsylvania because he planned to sweep into the Convention with a bombshell announcement! Either way, Roosevelt's concern that the Democrats assemble a *"joint ticket of real strength"* (meaning both the conservative and liberal factions of the party) which *"may have some chance to win"* certainly suggests that he was seriously concerned with preserving his New Deal policies at all costs – even to the point of breaking the unwritten law of two Presidential terms.

Excellent political content from Roosevelt in this candid letter. In fine condition. (#23508) **$9,500.00**

Just months after leaving the White House, Teddy Roosevelt hopes to bag both an elephant and a white rhino in the first few weeks of his African safari

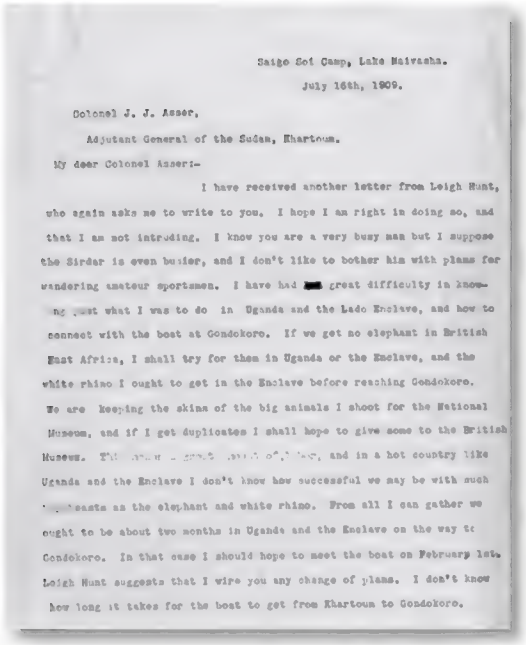
"If we get no elephant in British East Africa, I shall try for them in Uganda or the Enclave, and the white rhino I ought to get in the Enclave before reaching Gondokoro"

"I am delighted with the big double-barreled Holland… I have found it by all odds the best gun for rhino and buffalo, and I intend to use it on elephant and white rhino"

73. Roosevelt, Theodore. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. (1901-1909). **Typed Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated July 16, 1909 from *"Saigo Soi Camp, Lake Naivasha"*, Kenya. Written to Col. J.J. Asser, adjutant general of Sudan. Roosevelt writes (in full):

"My dear Col. Asser:

I have received another letter from Leigh Hunt, who again asks me to write to you. I hope I am right in doing so, and that I am not intruding. I know you are a very busy man but I suppose the Sirdar is even busier, and I don't like to bother him with plans for wandering amateur sportsmen. I have had great difficulty in knowing just what I was to do in Uganda and the Lado Enclave, and how to connect with the boat at Gondokoro. If we get no elephant in British East Africa, I shall try for them in Uganda or the Enclave, and the white rhino I ought to get in the Enclave before reaching Gondokoro. We are keeping the skins of the big animals I shoot for the National Museum, and if I get duplicates I shall hope to give some to the British Museum. This means a great amount of labor, and in a hot country like Uganda and the Enclave I don't know how successful



Saiga Sci Camp, Lake Naivasha.

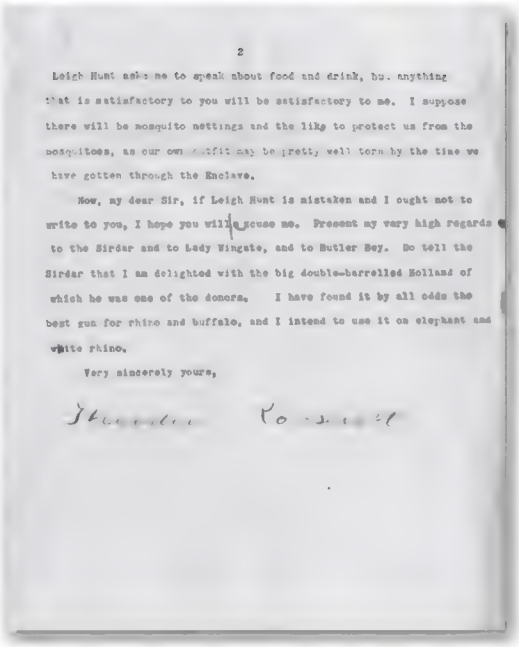
July 16th, 1909.

Colonel J. J. Asser,

Adjutant General of the Sudan, Khartoum.

My dear Colonel Asser:-

I have received another letter from Leigh Hunt, who again asks me to write to you. I hope I am right in doing so, and that I am not intruding. I know you are a very busy man but I suppose the Sirdar is even busier, and I don't like to bother him with plans for wandering amateur sportsmen. I have had [redacted] great difficulty in knowing just what I was to do in Uganda and the Lado Enclave, and how to connect with the boat at Gondokoro. If we get no elephant in British East Africa, I shall try for them in Uganda or the Enclave, and the white rhino I ought to get in the Enclave before reaching Gondokoro. We are keeping the skins of the big animals I shoot for the National Museum, and if I get duplicates I shall hope to give some to the British Museum. [illegible], and in a hot country like Uganda and the Enclave I don't know how successful we may be with such beasts as the elephant and white rhino. From all I can gather we ought to be about two months in Uganda and the Enclave on the way to Gondokoro. In that case I should hope to meet the boat on February 1st. Leigh Hunt suggests that I wire you any change of plans. I don't know how long it takes for the boat to get from Khartoum to Gondokoro.



2

Leigh Hunt asks me to speak about food and drink, but anything that is satisfactory to you will be satisfactory to me. I suppose there will be mosquito nettings and the like to protect us from the mosquitoes, as our own outfit may be pretty well torn by the time we have gotten through the Enclave.

Now, my dear Sir, if Leigh Hunt is mistaken and I ought not to write to you, I hope you will excuse me. Present my very high regards to the Sirdar and to Lady Wingate, and to Butler Bey. Do tell the Sirdar that I am delighted with the big double-barrelled Holland of which he was one of the donors. I have found it by all odds the best gun for rhino and buffalo, and I intend to use it on elephant and white rhino.

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

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Theodore Roosevelt".

Theodore Roosevelt began his celebrated safari in Africa virtually the day he left office. His successor, William Howard Taft, was inaugurated on March 4 1909; Roosevelt arrived in Mombasa, British East Africa [now Kenya] by steamer on April 21. For the hunt, he employed over 250 porters and guides — by far one of the largest expeditions of its kind in Africa — and took a number of high-power weapons.

However, Roosevelt was a notoriously bad shot, primarily from an injury he sustained in a boxing match (while President!), in which he lost nearly all vision in his left eye. But that did not stop him from taking up the hunt with vigor, as only Roosevelt could do. According to one biography (Theodore Roosevelt: A Life, New York: William Morrow, 1992), Roosevelt and his son Kermit (who had taken a year off of Harvard to go with his father) bagged 512 animals, including 17 lions, 11 elephants, 20 rhinoceroses, 9 giraffes, 47 gazelles, 9 hippos, 29 zebras, 9 hyenas, and a number of other small animals.

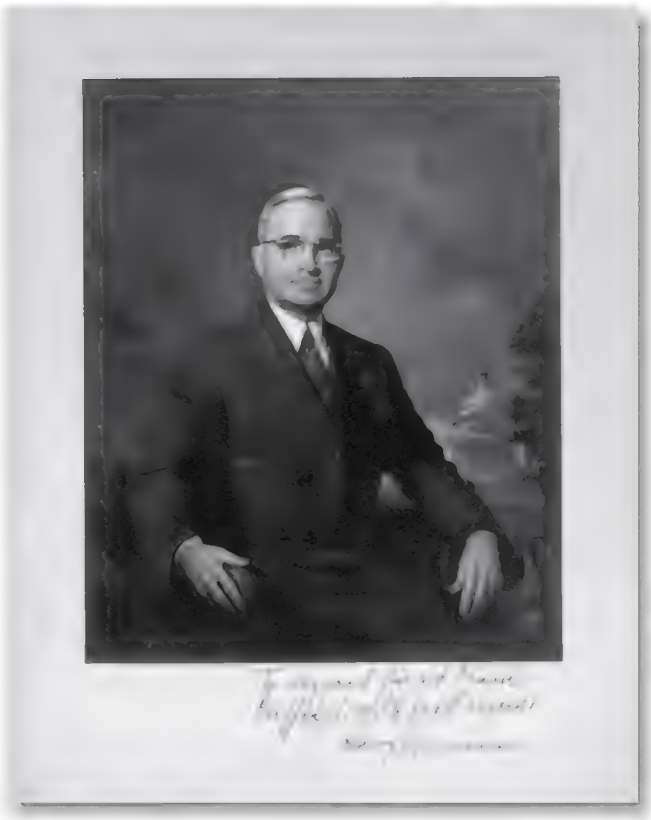
To counter criticism that his hunt was nothing more than a wholesale slaughter of African animals, Roosevelt had taken along a fleet of scientists and taxidermists from the Smithsonian Institution, who had underwritten the trip. Once killed, each animal was skinned and the bones packaged for shipment back to the United States. The hunting party would then eat the meat. Roosevelt killed only those the scientists needed for their studies, or which the party needed for food. Most of the trophies went to the Smithsonian, with others going to the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the San Francisco Museum.

An excellent letter from Roosevelt, written during his celebrated African safari. In fine condition. (#22247) **$6,950.00**

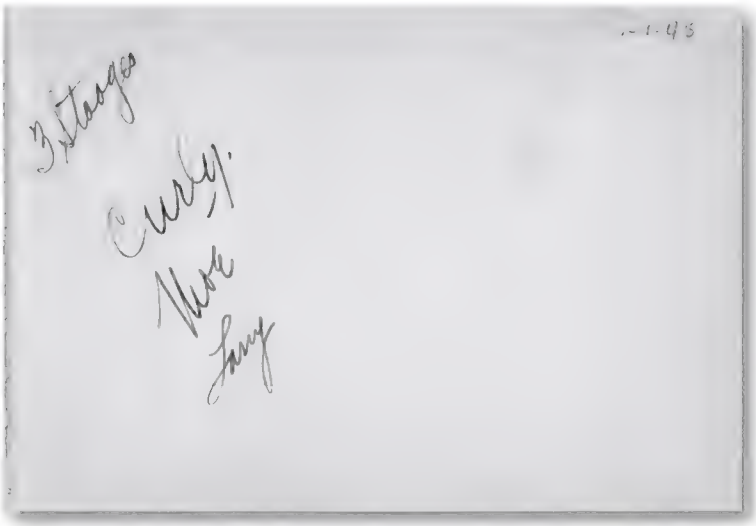
74. Scott, George C. 1927-1999. American film actor. **Stirring Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., color, featuring Scott in character as Gen. George S. Patton, the role for which he won the 1971 Academy Award for Best Actor. Signed on the image in blue Sharpie, *"George C. Scott"*. In fine condition. (#) **$250.00**

75. SUNDAY, BILLY. 1862-1935. Protestant evangelist. **Exceptional Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., b/w, heavy sepia-tone, a wonderful 3/4 length image of the evangelist seated in formal attire, staring determinedly to the right and away from the camera. Inscribed at the lower margin in dark black ink, *"To my friend Fred Duly; W.A. Sunday., Psalm 34; A True Blue Friend"*. The most widely known of the Psalm 34 verses is number 8, which reads: "Oh, taste and see that the Lord is good; blessed is the man who trusteth in him." Minor surface abrasion at the center left margin; otherwise, in fine condition. Without question, one of the very best Billy Sunday signed photos we've ever encountered!! The text and signature are quite dark and prominent, and are absolutely pristine. (#22457) **$750.00**

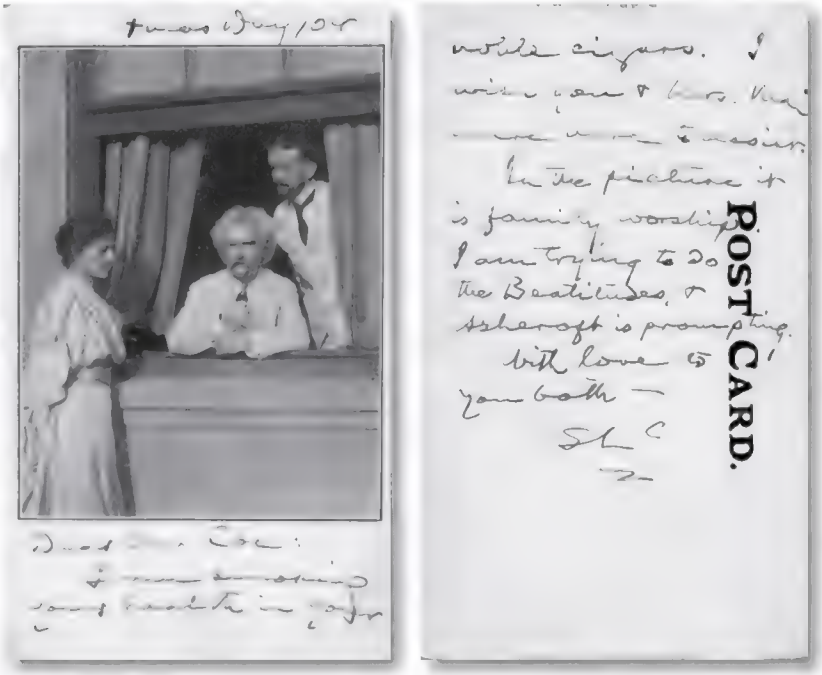
76. THREE STOOGES, THE. Vintage Album Leaf Signed In-Person by All Three – including the rare signature of Curly Howard! – written on a single 6 in. x 4 in. leaf of plain paper, in black ink: *"3 Stooges"*, *"Curly"*, *"Moe"* and *"Larry"*. Accompanied with a vintage 5 in. x 7 in. black and white photograph of the Three Stooges with the recipient of the autographs, Mr. Lloyd Don Moss (1925-88) at a location in San Francisco. An obituary is tipped to the verso of the photograph, as well as the following caption: *"Taken San Francisco, Calif., Dec 31, 1944, 3 Stooges and Lloyd Don Moss"*. In fine condition with wonderful provenance. The signatures are exceptional. (#24909) **$2,500.00**



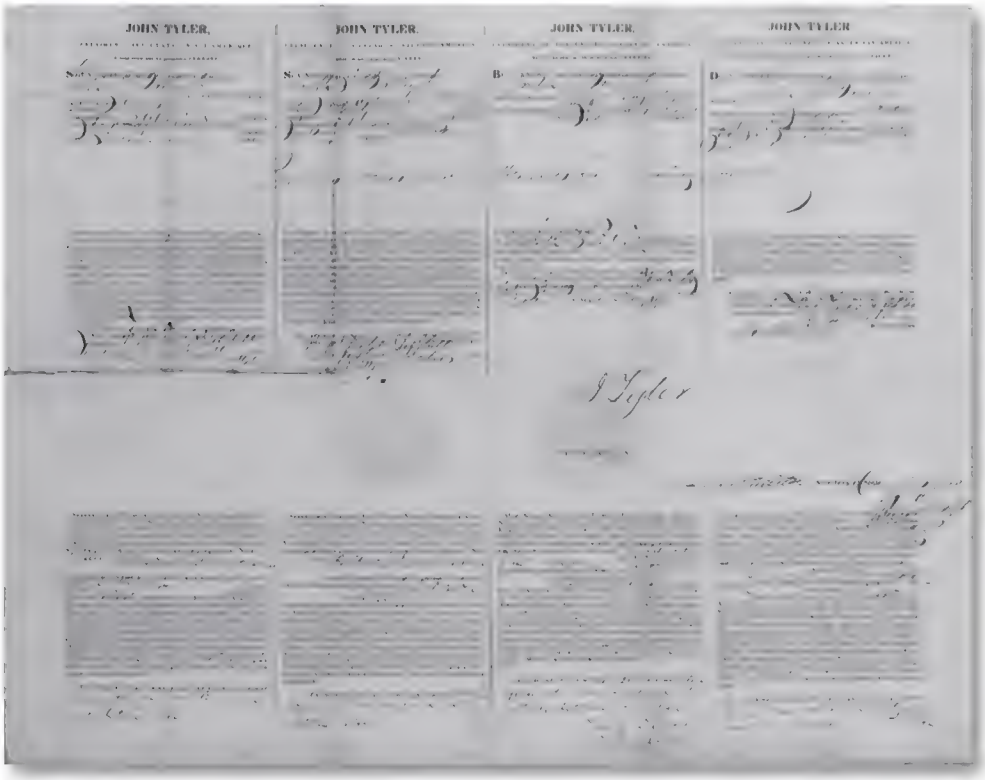
77. TRUMAN, HARRY S. 1884-1972. 33rd President of the U.S. (1945-1953). **Handsome Photograph Signed**, 10 ½ in. x 13 in. (the image being 7 ¼ in. x 9 in.), a stately image of the 33rd President seated with the Capitol building in the background, being a photograph of his official Presidential portrait by Greta Kempton, painted in 1947. Inscribed on the matting in black ink, *"To my good friend Clark Clifford, with best regards, Harry S. Truman"*. The inscribee, Clark Clifford, was a key advisor to four U.S. Presidents. Clifford began his lengthy career in public service in 1945, when he was appointed an assistant naval aide to Truman. After the war, Truman made him general counsel, in which position he helped draft the legislation which created the Department of Defense in 1947. Clifford later became President-Elect John F. Kennedy's liaison with the Eisenhower administration, and performed many special assignment duties for the Kennedy and Johnson administrations before he was appointed Secretary of Defense in 1968. In fine condition with a wonderful political association. (#) **$950.00**



"I am smoking your health in your noble cigars..."

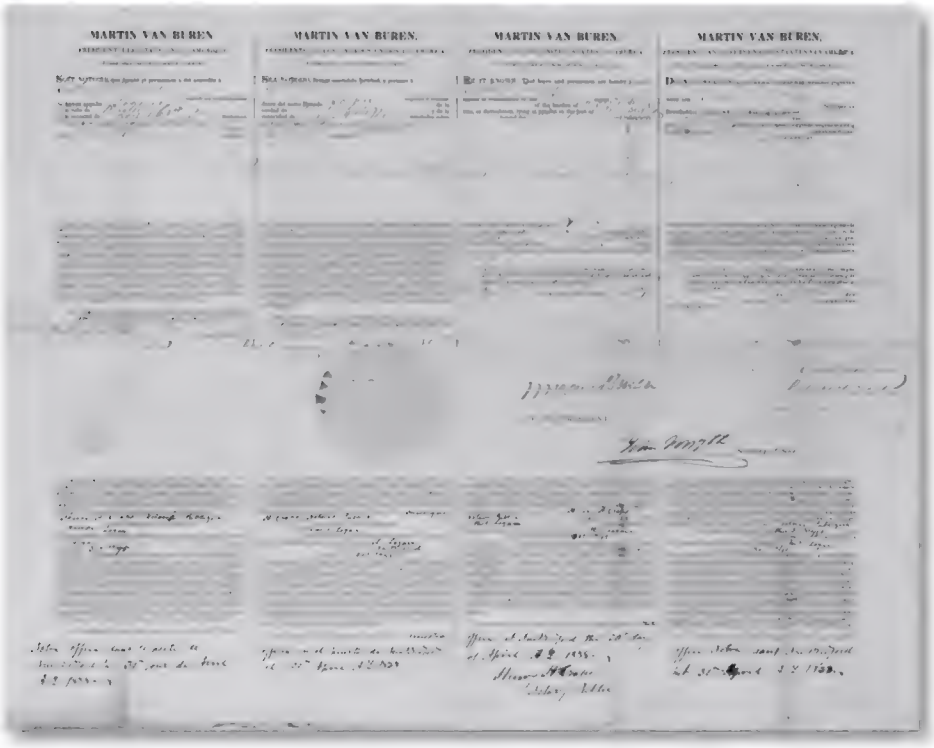


78. Twain, Mark. 1835-1910. American humorist, lecturer and writer. **Autograph Letter Signed** on a **Photograph Postcard**, 3 ¼ in. x 5 ½ in., featuring an image of the elderly Twain in a window with two others, most likely one of his daughters (to Twain's right) and his assistant Ralph Ashcroft to his left. Dated *"Xmas Day / 08"* (December 25, 1908), Twain pens in black ink (in full): *"Dear Mr. Coe: I am smoking your health in your noble cigars. I wish you & Mrs. Neal were here to assist. In the picture it is family worship. I am trying to do the Beatitudes, & Ashcroft is prompting. With love to you both – SLC"*. Very minor stains; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24366) **$4,950.00**



President John Tyler authorizes a whaling voyage

79. Tyler, John. 1790-1862. 10th President of the U.S. (1841-1845). **Four Language Ships' Papers Signed as President**, approx. 20½ in. x 16 in., dated October 19, 1842. The document authorizes safe passage for the ship *"Enterprise"* of the burthen of 291 tons in the port of New Bedford, Massachusetts, under the command of Joseph A. Bailey, Jr., bound for the Indian Ocean and laden with *"Utensils for a whaling voyage"*. Signed by the President, *"John Tyler"* at the center right, and just beneath by Secretary of State **Daniel Webster**, *"Danl Webster"*. The document is printed in four languages: English, Dutch, French and Spanish. Ships' papers were required of all ships leaving American ports and contained information on the cargoes of America's schooners, four-masters, and other sailing vessels. Exhibits minor soiling; otherwise, in very good condition with original paper and wax seal intact at the center left. Tyler's signature is extremely large and prominent on this handsome document, and Secretary of State Daniel Webster's signature is also quite fine. (#) **$1,500.00**



President Martin Van Buren authorizes a whaling voyage bound for the Pacific Ocean

80. VAN BUREN, MARTIN. 1782-1862. 8th President of the U.S. (1837-1841) after serving as Vice President under Andrew Jackson (1833-37). **Whaling Document Signed as President**, One page, Folio (approx. 21 in. x 16½ in.), dated April 30, 1838. The document, a **Four Language Ships' Papers**, grants permission and leave to Francis C. Smith, Master or Commander of the ship *Heroine* bound for the Pacific Ocean, laden with Provisions, stores and utensils for a whaling voyage. The document is printed in four languages: English, Dutch, French and Spanish. Ships' papers were required of all ships leaving American ports, and contained information on the cargoes of America's schooners, four-masters, and other sailing vessels. Countersigned by acting Secretary of State John Forsyth. Intact white wafer Presidential seal affixed to center. Some soiling and paper loss at the folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$1,500.00**

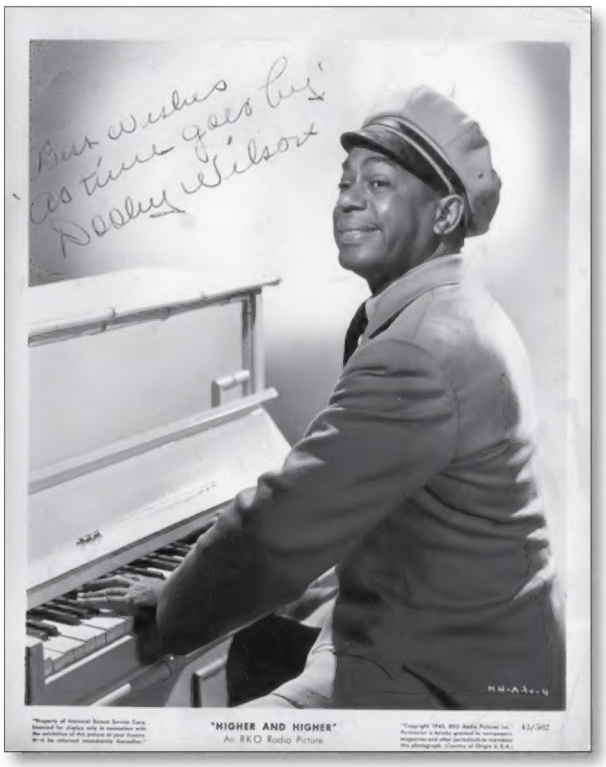
81. WELLS, HENRY and **WILLIAM FARGO. Stock Certificate Signed by Both**, 6 ½ in. x 11 in., one share of the American Express Company numbered *"1143"* to Mrs. E.E.G. Emerson, dated September 30, 1854. Signed *"Wm E. Fargo"* and *"Henry Wells"* at the lower edge, and countersigned by Treasurer Alex Holland. In fine condition. (#24241) **$2,950.00**

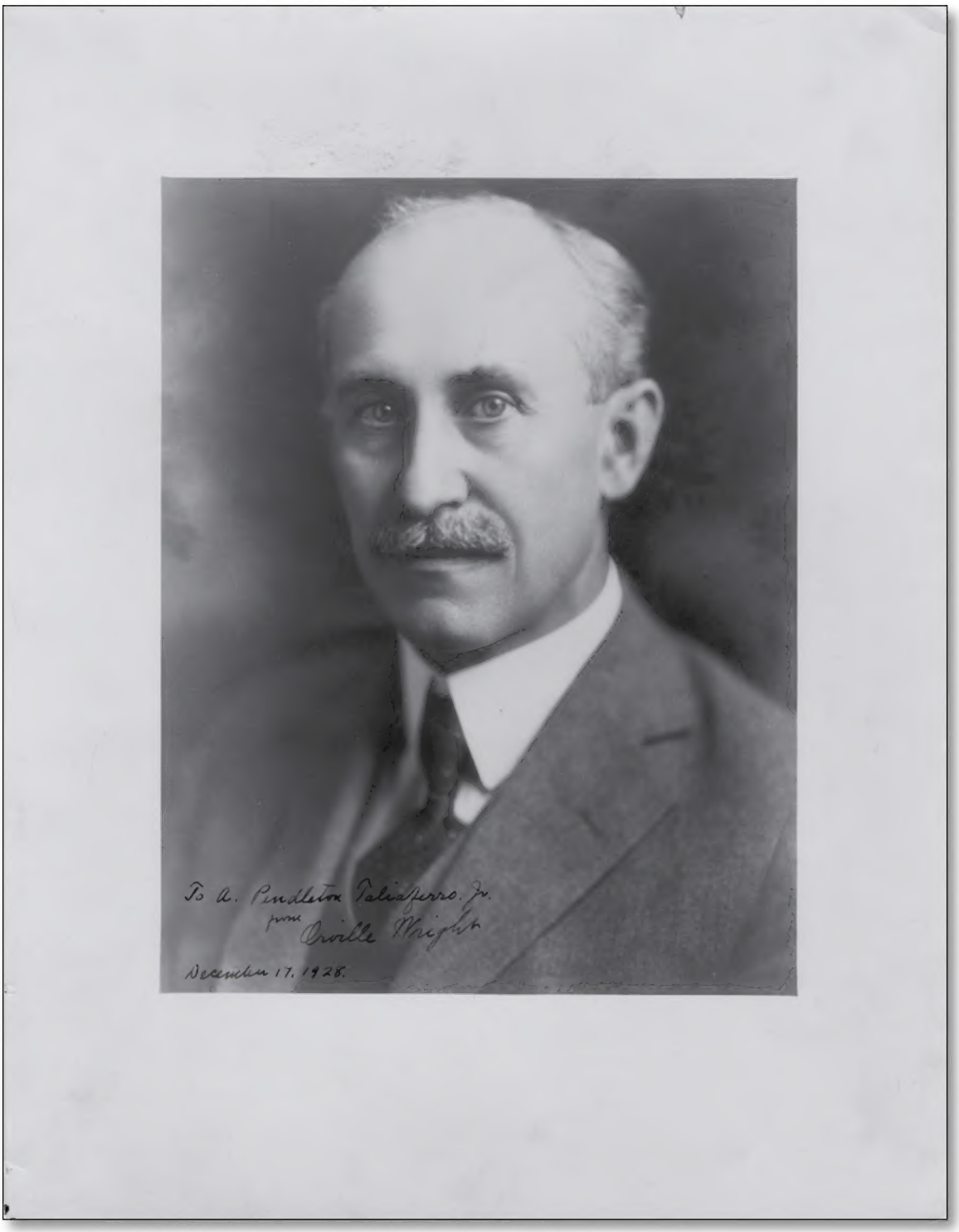
82. Wells, H.G. 1866-1946. English novelist, sociological writer and historian. **Superb Signed Photograph**, 3 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., black & white, being a postcard photograph of the writer wearing a wool coat, posing in semi-profile. Signed with sentiment on the image in black ink, *"Yours very sincerely, H.G. Wells"* with paraph. In very fine condition. Perfect for framing and prominent display. (#22967) **$1,950.00**

84. Wong, Anna May. 1907-1961. Chinese-American film actress. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 7 ¼ in. x 9 in., light sepia-tone, an attractive portrait of the talented actress wearing a traditional Chinese cheongsam. Inscribed in black ink on the image at the upper left, *"To Dr. And Mrs. Wilcox, with kindest wishes from Anna May Wong"*, with her signature – with her birth name, *"Wong Liu Tsong"* – in Chinese characters just beneath. In fine condition. (#) **$295.00**

"As time goes by..."

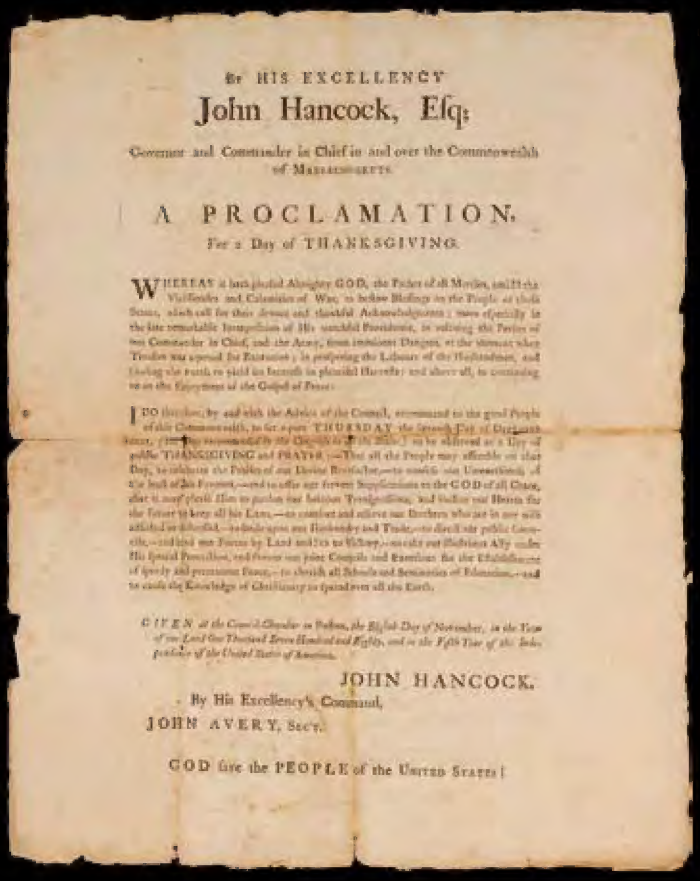
83. Wilson, Dooley. 1894-1953. American actor and musician. **Vintage Publicity Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, featuring Wilson in character as "Oscar" from *Higher and Higher.* Signed with sentiment on the image in blue ink, *"Best wishes 'As time goes by', Dooley Wilson"*. Wilson is best remembered for his role as the companion of Rick Blaine, the owner of "Café Américain", in the classic Warner Bros. film *Casablanca* (1942). The quote that Dooley gives in this signed photograph, "As Time Goes By", is the title of the famous song he sang in the film. *Higher and Higher*, the film for which this particular publicity still was taken, was released the year following *Casablanca* and starred Frank Sinatra, Jack Haley and Michèle Morgan. Some light surface creasing to the edges and minor soiling; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$1,500.00**





Orville Wright signed photograph, dated on the 25th anniversary of the Wright Brothers historic first flight

85. Wright, Orville. 1871-1948. U.S. aviation pioneer. **Handsome Oversize Photograph**, 10 3/4 in. x 13 3/4 in. (the image being 7 1/4 in. x 9 1/4 in.), sepia-tone, a fantastic formal portrait of one of the most famous Americans of the 20th century. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To A. Pendleton Taliaferro Jr., from Orville Wright, December 17, 1928."* 25 years earlier to the day, Orville Wright, together with his brother Wilbur, achieved the first successful motorized manned flight from level ground in their Wright Flyer I (with Orville at the controls) at Kill Devil Hills, near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, when the machine stayed in the air 59 seconds and traveled 852 feet. Slight silvering on right side of the photograph; overall, in very fine condition with a fantastic signature. (#23784) **$4,950.00**



By HIS EXCELLENCY

John Hancock, Esq;

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty GOD, the Father of all Mercies, amid the Vicissitudes and Calamities of War, to bestow Blessings on the People of these States, which call for their devout and thankful Acknowledgments; more especially in the late remarkable Interposition of His watchful Providence, in relieving the Forces of our Commander in Chief, and the Army, from imminent Dangers, at the moment when Treason was opened for Execution; in preserving the Liberties of the Husbandmen, and causing the earth to yield its Increase in plentiful Harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the Enjoyment of the Gospel of Peace:

I DO therefore, by and with the Advice of the Council, recommend to the good People of this Commonwealth, to set apart THURSDAY the Seventh Day of December next, (the Day recommended by the Congress to all the States) to be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER:—That all the People may assemble on that Day, to celebrate the Praises of our Divine Benefactor,—to confess our Unworthiness, of the least of his Favours,—and to offer our fervent Supplications to the GOD of all Grace, that it may please Him to pardon our heinous Transgressions, and incline our Hearts for the future to keep all his Laws,—to comfort and relieve our Brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed,—to smile upon our Husbandry and Trade,—to direct our public Councils,—and lead our Forces by Land and Sea to Victory,—to take our illustrious Ally under His special Protection, and favour our joint Councils and Exertions for the Establishment of speedy and permanent Peace,—to cherish all Schools and Seminaries of Education,—and to cause the Knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the Earth.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the Eighth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Fifth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, Secr.

GOD save the PEOPLE of the United States!

John Hancock's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation for New England

During the darkest days of the Revolutionary War, shortly after Benedict Arnold's treasonous defection and after scores of soldiers had deserted the Continental Army, newly-elected governor of Massachusetts John Hancock proclaims Thursday, December 7th, 1780 as a "Day of public Thanksgiving" throughout New England

86. Hancock, John. 1737-1793. American Revolutionary statesman. **Important and Historic Revolutionary War-date Broadside Document,** approx. 13 in. x 16 in., dated November 8, 1780 at Boston, Massachusetts. Issued in his capacity as *"Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Massachusetts"*, the broadside document proclaims *"THURSDAY the Seventh Day of December next (the Day recommended by the Congress to all the States) to be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER"*. The proclamation continues:

> *"That all the People may assemble on that Day, to celebrate the Praises of our Divine Benefactor, -- to confess our Unworthiness of the least of his Favours, -- and to offer our fervent Supplications to the GOD of all Grace, that it may please Him to pardon our heinous Transgressions, and incline our Hearts for the future to keep all his Laws, -- to comfort and relieve our Brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed, -- to smile upon our Husbandry and Trace, -- to direct our public Councils, -- and lead our Forces by Land and Sea to Victory, -- to take our illustrious Ally under His special Protection, and favour our joint Councils and Exertions for the Establishment of speedy and permanent Peace..."*

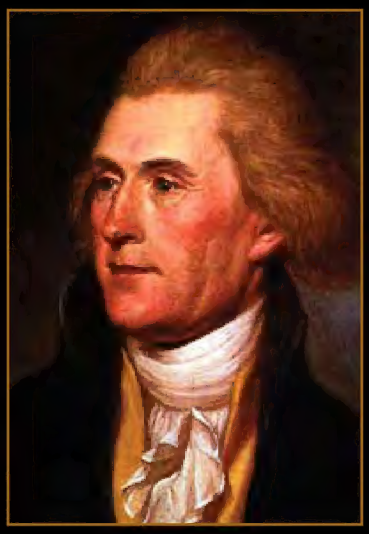
The proclamation concludes with the bold printed name of the governor, *"JOHN HANCOCK"*, and the patriotic exhortation, *"GOD save the PEOPLE of the United States!"* The verso quarter is handwritten in ink, *"Rev. M. Robbins, Milton* [Mass.], *Thanksgiving, Dec. 7, 1780"*, indicating that this document was transmitted to the township of Milton, Massachusetts.

John Hancock's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation of 1780

The present John Hancock Thanksgiving Day Proclamation for 1780 was given at a very troubling time during the War for Independence, when colonists faced perhaps the darkest days of the eight-year-long war. Benedict Arnold, one of Washington's most trusted military commanders, had recently committed his heinous act of treason and fled to the welcoming arms of the British (July, 1780). There were also widespread desertions in the Continental Army, depleting the already ragged force.

This proclamation was issued by Hancock as the newly-elected governor of Massachusetts, just a few weeks after Massachusetts adopted its State Constitution. Of this particular year, 1780, only one other Hancock Thanksgiving Proclamation is currently known to exist, which now resides in the archives of the American Antiquarian Society. It has been cataloged in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (Ford #2258), as well as *Evans Records of Early American Imprints*, an exhaustive chronicle of everything printed in America through 1799 (Evans #16855).

An exceedingly rare Revolutionary War-date broadside with historic associations. Not only was this Thanksgiving Day proclamation given in the state of Massachusetts, the cradle of American history and the state in which the Pilgrims celebrated the very first Thanksgiving, but it comes at a crucial time in the Revolutionary War and foreshadows George Washington's own Thanksgiving Day proclamation of 1789. Moreover, according to the Evans census, **this is one of only two known copies of this historic broadside**, and the **only one in private hands**. Minor soiling, with slight paper loss at the center horizontal fold; otherwise, in fine condition with dark, prominent text. A handsome presentation piece. (#24982) **$15,000.00**



"In the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent Powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting Neutral Commerce as may render that of the U. S. safe in the judgment of the President" he is authorized to suspend the Embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities no change of measures affecting Neutral Commerce is known to have taken place. The Orders of England and the Decrees of France and Spain existing at the date of these laws are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain indeed a Contest for the government appears to have arisen, but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy. Nor were the Authority of the Executive competent to such a Decision.

You observe that, in the repeal of powers Congress may be specially convened; it is unnecessary to enumerate the instances or the character of the subjects which are supposed to calculate such a call: because you will be sensible, on an attentive view, that the legal period of their meeting is so early in the ensuing winter, they could be fully convened, by a Special call.

I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the Inhabitants of Sanford — but peace or a repeal of the obnoxious Edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the Court have given me that authority: and to many Motives of justice and interest lead to such Change, that we cannot reasonably expect them. but while these edicts remain, the Legislature of the Country must be pursued. —

Th: Jefferson

Sept. 10. 1808.

To the inhabitants of the town of Sanford in legal town meeting assembled.

Your representation and request were received on the 8th. instant and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow Citizens. No person has seen with more concern than myself, the inconveniences brought on our Country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live, times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. for years we have been looking at Spectators on our brethren of Europe afflicted by all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind man and nations together, connected with them in friendship and Commerce we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance and multiplied sacrifices. at length however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent Powers have cut off the highway of commercial intercourse with Ports which taken together expose our commerce and Marines under almost every destination a prey to their fleets and Armies. Each party indeed would admit our Commerce with themselves with the views of speculating on its gain against the other. but we have neither war with position. under these circumstances were pass the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the powers of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully, in reviewing these measures therefore we should attend to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. to have submitted our rightful Commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others would have been to surrender our independence. to resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the nation. the alternative preferred by the Legislature of suspending a Commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties leaving to our Citizens their property and our Seamen to their Country has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent Nations to revise a Conduct so contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.

Item 51

In one of his finest letters of state, President Thomas Jefferson defends his most controversial policy — the Embargo Act of 1807

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